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KELLOGG PLAN IS APPROVED BY HOUSE OF LORDS

War Renunciation Motion Unanimously Passed—Government Supports Motion

FORWARD STEP SEEN TOWARD WORLD PEACE

"Prompt and Favorable Consideration" Is Urged—Lord Cushendun's Remarks

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The last remaining doubt has been removed as to Great Britain's determination to approve the "principle of Mr. Kellogg's war renunciation proposals" by the unanimous vote of the House of Lords—body regarded as chief stronghold of reactionary conservatism. The vote was taken on a motion of the Marquess of Reading, whose resolution declared that the Government should give the proposals "prompt and favorable consideration," and "declare the acceptance of the principles embodied." It was pressed to a triumphant conclusion, in face of some hesitation on the part of Lord Cushendun, who spoke for the Government.

Its importance was emphasized by Viscount Cecil who, in supporting the motion agreed that the proposals would involve an "important change in international law, that a sovereign nation would no longer have the right to go to war if it thought it desirable to do so."

Objection to Pact Met

Lord Reading, whose high legal qualifications are recognized by all political parties, began with a clear-cut analysis of the objections raised to signing the pact, and showed that none of them could be regarded as in any way sound. He had no desire, he said, to embarrass the Government and he paid a tribute of warm appreciation to the efforts made "persistently and constantly" by His Majesty's Government to promote world peace. Many steps had been taken and treaties signed to this end. They indicated the progress of the world's thought. Yet nothing had resulted—disarmament did not take place, nations did not feel secure. The reason, he suggested, was that until the United States came in and took her part, the nations felt a lack of confidence, not in the intentions of those who were signing treaties, but because so long as the United States stood without there was an incalculable force upon which it was impossible to reckon.

Americans Proposed Treaty

But the United States had now proposed this treaty and had taken what he ventured to characterize as the "most momentous step and the greatest forward movement they had seen in the pursuit of world peace." He did not believe they would reach the millennium by signing, but he did think they would have gone a step farther forward in the direction of world peace than by anything yet done.

"It may seem strange and difficult, but I believe that it is true," he concluded, amidst an intense silence followed by cheers, "that if this treaty is signed and other negotiations completed, then for the first time there will be security for the peace of the world."

Lord Reading carried the House so completely with him that the sequel was chiefly confirmatory. Lord Parmoor supported the motion on behalf of the Labor opposition.

Government's Attitude

Lord Cushendun, for the Government, denied Lord Reading's apparent suggestion that there was

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League to Utilize Dutch Radio Station

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Hague

THE Kootwyk radio station connecting Holland and Java is to be used for radiocasting speeches delivered at the League of Nations exclusively for non-European countries between 3 and 4 o'clock, Amsterdam time. The wavelength will be 18.4 metres, 25 kilowatts, and the station's call letters PCLL. The Kootwyk station will use low power energy for the first time.

Several League of Nations speeches have been radiocast in the past by other high power stations. The League Secretariat says that it will appreciate the reports of listeners in order to know how far the experiment is successful.

Nicaragua Canal Declared Cause of Intervention

United States' Reason Seen in Possible Control of Route by Mexico

This is the second of a series of articles on Nicaragua, discussing basic causes of the United States' intervention, the present situation, and the prospect for future relations between the two countries.

By DREW PEARSON

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The real issue in Nicaragua has been not the protection of Americans and their property, despite repeated assertions by the State Department to that effect, but rather the Nicaraguan Canal route.

Any study of the Nicaraguan question and the future rôle which the United States is to play in it, must never lose sight of that basic fact.

Nicaragua happens to be the one country in Central America where the mountain chain which extends from Alaska to Cape Horn is broken. In the resulting depression are two large lakes which, with the San Juan River, have afforded since the days of the California gold rush the most natural link between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

It was this link which Great Britain had her eyes on when she established a protectorate over the Mosquito Indians on the east coast of Nicaragua. Japan was also interested in this area during the early part of the century when President Zelaya made secret overtures to her for the purchase of the route.

Canal Rights Granted

However, rights for the development and operation of a canal, in perpetuity, are given to the United States by the Bryan-Chamorro Treaty of 1914. This, together with the fact that Nicaragua is the largest Central American state, with the most heterogeneous and politics-ridden population, has caused the United States to maintain marines on its soil for 16 out of the last 17 years.

The Bryan-Chamorro Treaty has been not only the most important factor in the relations of the United States with Central America, but in relations between the Central American Republics themselves.

In 1916 and 1917 the treaty caused the break-up of the Central American Court of Justice, which had been called upon to arbitrate Costa Rica's claim that the treaty affected her right to free navigation on the San Juan River. This river, the international boundary line between Costa

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

ABERDEEN BROUGHT CLOSER TO LONDON BY TWEED BRIDGE

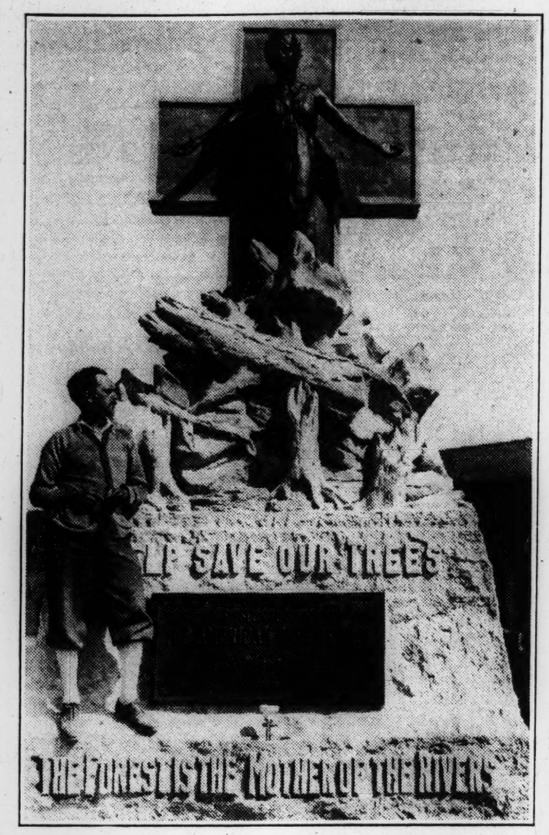
BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERWICK-ON-TWEED, Eng. — The new bridge over the Tweed, connecting England and Scotland, has been opened by the Prince of Wales. It replaces the structure built by King James I in 1608, which was preceded by one still more ancient, the scene of many a border foray.

The new bridge, which cost £160,000, is claimed to be the longest highway span in Britain and is built of reinforced concrete. As it is Scotland's gateway, the northmost end bears the royal Scottish coat of arms, placed there at King George's request.

Aberdeen is brought 60 miles nearer London for motorists by the plan, of which the new bridge is a part. Motorists from London to Aberdeen must now make a wide detour to avoid the estuaries of the Tay, Forth and Tweed, and the new bridge is the first of a series of three projected by the Ministry of Transport to complete the direct road route from North to South.

The Forests Make Appeal



Acme

"Help Save Our Trees." That Is the Motto of the American Green Cross, Which Is to Erect Monuments Like the One Here Depicted, by Public Subscription, at the Entrance to National Parks and on School and College Grounds Throughout the United States. Frederick Willard Potter Is at the Base of His Sculpture.

London Has Store of Water Enough for Whole World

Statement Is Made at Chemical Industry Conference by Lord Desborough

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON — Two hundred chemists from all parts of Great Britain have just completed here five days' deliberations of the Chemical Industry Conference, at which many important trade formulas were discussed. Papers were read by Sir Alfred Mond, Sir Hugo Hirst, Lord Desborough, Sir Alexander Houston, Sir David Milne Watson, Sir John Russell, Sir Arthur Duckman, and Lieut.-Col. George P. Pollett, which covered the whole field of British industry. The subjects especially dealt with included the low temperature of coal carbonization and the purification of water.

Regarding low temperature processes, Sir Alfred Mond said that the imposition of the petrol duty in this year's budget might make the liquefaction of coal a commercial proposition, thereby enabling Great Britain to do without foreign oil.

"Instead of our being an importing country, he said, "we may become again a self-contained country so far as oil is concerned. That is one of the most vital problems which have been presented to us for many years. It is second only to the production of synthetic nitrogen, which is one of the key defense industries of Great Britain."

Regarding the water supply, Lord Desborough said that London now had a daily store sufficient to give the whole world one gallon per diem for 10 days. Nevertheless so large were the numbers of new houses under construction, each fitted with a bathroom, that he foresaw "great difficulties at a not distant date of providing an adequate supply."

Herbert Williams, Board of Trade parliamentary secretary, said that in pre-war days Great Britain imported 80 per cent of its dyes, but today only 20, and much the same applied to oil and other products.

SEA SCOUTS DRIVE HOME A SUB-CHASER

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Sixteen Sea Scouts of Mt. Clemens, Mich., recently bought a motorbus, drove it to Washington, D. C., where they bought a sub-chaser from the Navy Department, and then brought the one-time war craft back to Mt. Clemens under its own power.

This was reported here by Lieut. Thomas J. Keane, national director of sea scouting for the Boy Scouts of America.

Fresh Move Made to Impress Value of Tree on Public

American Green Cross Plans Monument in Every National Park and School Yard

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES—A reminder of man's duty to the forests will be erected by the American Green Cross on every school ground and college campus in the United States, that organization has announced from its headquarters in this city.

The entrance to all national forests and national parks will also be decorated by the reminders, which will be in the form of drinking fountains surmounted by a monument to forestry.

The first of these monuments has already been unveiled at Glendale High School, according to George H. Barnes, chairman of the board of governors of the Green Cross. Its principal figure is a great cross of Italian green stone, from which a bronze figure of "America" stands forth with outstretched hands, pleading for the saving of trees. It stands 16 feet high, and cost $10,000.

The monuments will be paid for by public subscription, according to the plan of the Green Cross. The one erected at Glendale bears the legends on the front of the base: "Help Save Our Trees," and "The Forest is the Mother of the Rivers."

On one side is the legend, "Conserve the forests, prevent erosion, renew soil fertility and perpetuate the lumber supply," and on the other is urged, "Prevent forest fires, protect the birds, restore the streams, fish and game." In addition to a scroll bearing the words, "Not merely for the nation," on the back of the monument is a model of the ancient General Sherman tree in the Sequoia National Park, modeled from actual redwood bark sent the sculptor, Frederick W. Potter of St. Paul, by Col. John R. White, park superintendent.

One of the ways in which the American Green Cross is carrying on its educational work is through its bureau of 32 speakers. It also has aided in the preparation of the new Handbook for Boy Scoutes with complete information on plants and trees and conservation generally.



Mahatma Gandhi at Home

M. T. G.

pays a visit to the picturesque leader of the Nationalists in India and gives us his impressions

TOMORROW

on the Editorial Page

Good Faith, Not Subtlety, Is Chief Need of Diplomacy, Says French Ambassador

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—"Diplomacy is by no means the art of ambiguity and subtlety," declared the Count Charles de Chambrun, French Ambassador to Vienna, in a recent address here. "It requires above all good faith. The diplomat, in the words of Talleyrand, must be endowed with instinct, talent, he must appear frank and yet be impenetrable. His conversation must be simple. But to all these attributes that of good faith must be added. If ever good faith is needed it is in political transactions, since good faith alone inspires trust."

The whole institution of the League of Nations, said the Count, was built upon good faith, and this quality will best serve the diplomacy of the future, the aim of which is peace.

Diplomatists, he declared, viewed socially, politically and internationally, form a class apart, whose duties are primarily to watch the trend of affairs and to report conscientiously on them, and no true observation of affairs is possible unless the diplomatist inspires confidence.

The old diplomacy based its strength on tradition; modern diplomacy has been compelled to break loose from this, for democracy has changed social and material conditions. All modern discoveries, together with the increasing power of the press, are having their effect on the development of diplomacy.

School Textbooks Copy Styles of Newspapers

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Sacramento, Calif.

JOURNALESE, the language of newspapers and newspaper men, is invading the public schools.

Not only will California's new series of language books employ cartoons suggestive of comic strips to enliven the pages, but the text matter itself will have a distinct newspaper flavor. There will be "lead" paragraphs such as are used in newspaper stories. Blackface type will be generously employed. Slogans will be introduced frequently and rules of speech and writing will be impressed on youthful minds with headline method.

CRAFTS AWARDS FOR EXCELLENCE ARE SUCCESSFUL

Architects Place Emphasis on Collaboration in All Phases of Work

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The success of congresses which have been organized in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Portland, Ore., to accord recognition of excellence in craftsmanship in connection with definite architectural undertakings was announced at the sixty-first convention of the American Institute of Architects here.

J. Monroe Hewlett of New York was chairman of the committee on allied arts, submitting the report. The procedure of the congresses consists in obtaining the approval and co-operation of the owners of buildings in awarding certificates to workmen engaged upon the various crafts.

The importance of collaboration in the arts of design, with a mobilization of all forces toward better architecture, was stressed at the opening of the convention.

Sincerity in Architecture

Milton Medary of Philadelphia, Pa., president of the Institute, made a plea for sincerity and truth in American architecture.

"Tradition," said he, "should never stand across the path of progress but rather should serve as the stem on which new growth is grafted, and only when it is proved untrue or false should it be rooted out altogether.

"Tradition and environment are in many ways inseparably related. This is particularly true in their influence on architecture and its character. Traditions affecting the way of life, however, differ from those in the same physical environment at other times; while the traditions affecting the way of life in different environments have always been and should be different. It is by this difference and the reasons for it that character is expressed. By ignoring it, character may become lost and our architecture become insincere."

Meaning of Collaboration

Mr. Hewlett's report opened a symposium on this phase of the subject. He said there still exists in the thoughts of many people a misapprehension as to the significance of the word "collaboration," a feeling that there is something new which its advocates are seeking to inject into the practice of architecture; that it is something that applies only to understandings of such elaborate and expensive character as to come outside the range of practice of the average architect. Nothing could be further from the truth, he said, as collaboration has been a continuous creative influence in every great human undertaking. Mr. Hewlett continued:

"Every architect realizes his dependence upon the results of collaborative effort in all those phases of his work that are classed as structural and in all those matters in regard to which the specialist must be called in, but in the matter of æsthetics, he has become more and more an individualist, less and less appreciative of the adjustments between master artists that have made possible the great achievements of the past."

BREMEN PROPELLER GIVEN TO NEW YORK

NEW YORK (AP)—The propeller with which the Junkers monoplane Bremen achieved the first westward non-stop flight across the North Atlantic has been given to the city of New York and will become a permanent exhibit in the Museum of the City of New York.

With the sword which Maj. James O. Fitzmaurice presented to the city, the propeller will be housed in the new home of the museum on Fifth Avenue when that building is completed.

LOUVAIN LIBRARY RESTORATION IS NOW COMPLETED

Original Accusatory Inscription Changed for One Less Hostile to Germany

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—An illuminating example of the charitable feelings which have prevailed over the former antagonistic sentiments engendered by the war is furnished by the affair of Louvain, which is keenly discussed both in France and Belgium. The famous library of Louvain was burnt and wrecked. It has now been restored, and it is American generosity which has made possible this happy result. But long ago it was decided to place a Latin inscription on the reconstructed monument expressing the idea that the library was destroyed by German fury and reconstructed by American generosity.

Now the authorities propose more general inscriptions. They would use the Latin text for "destroyed by war, reconstructed by peace," a change of attitude which is hightly significant. A few years ago it would not even have occurred to anyone in Europe to challenge the straightforward, exact statement of the first inscription.

General Opposition to War

Now there is a reluctance to perpetuate any memory of the war as the culpable act of one people. It is against war in general that men are opposed. It is for peace that they strive. In this quest it is recognized that Germany is engaged equally with the French. Germany was, according to this conception the victim of warlike France and Belgium. It is urged that anything savoring of denunciation, anything which points out Germany for blame should now be avoided. Such is the thesis, but it is not accepted in all quarters.

Since it is impossible to alter historical facts which are known to everybody, why seek to conceal them? Why not plainly, naturally and without the smallest desire to inculpate or injure, tell the precise truth in the inscription? Why become vague and vaporous? There is no such abstraction as war. There are only people who make war. Moreover, it is further argued that the benefactor of Louvain is not an allegorical figure, but veritable United States.

Evading Responsibilities

Whatever course is dictated by opportunism, it is felt in some French quarters that it is immoral to evade responsibilities in this fashion and to pretend that peace and war come without human agency, that countries merely submit to outside mysterious forces. It is not in such excuses that justice and progress and all that depends upon action will come.

The above merely indicates the reasons evoked by both sides in this dispute, between the advocates of indulgence and the advocates of denunciation. On one side is the suggestion of fatalism. On the other is the unpleasant perpetual reminder of the specific act of a specific people.

There is much to be said for either side in the controversy, but the really noteworthy phenomenon, political and social is the possibility of such a controversy. It indicates the moral preoccupation of Europe. It indicates a desire to forget the past and look toward the future. It indicates the fundamental necessity of firmly establishing international friendships. It indicates how sincere is the search for the ideal. The practical upshot is not yet clear. The American architect, Whitney Warren, appears decided to hold to the inscription approved by Cardinal Mercier. Cardinal Mercier's successor, Rector Ladeuze, apparently means to insist on the alteration. But without deciding in favor of one or the other, there is something encouraging in the discussion which now interests vividly France and Belgium.

MEXICAN CONGRESS GETS BUDGET BILL

MEXICO CITY, (AP) — President Calles has sent to Congress the budget bill for which the two houses were summoneed to meet in special session.

The bill is intended to assure for the future the budgetary stability which Minister of Finance Montes de Oca has successfully carried out in the 1928 budget. It provides a system to regulate expenditures and makes it impossible for government departments to exceed the amounts allotted to them. A new department is created under orders of the Executive to prepare the budgets and to supervise their strict application after they are passed by Congress.

Church Bells Now Common in Serbia, After 500 Years' Suppression by Turks

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE — For nearly five centuries the sound of church bells was not heard in Serbia. Now, however, ringing of church bells on every side at Easter is generally regarded as a most natural thing. After the downfall of the Serbian Empire at Kossovo in 1389, the Turks, who conquered Serbia, refused in their Moslem fanaticism, to allow bells to be rung.

The Christian churches remained, but the bells were all taken down by the Turks and many of them were made into guns, that is, all those which the people were not able to hide away until better days should come. In their place wooden clappers were made, which were struck to summon people to the services. In the first half of the eighteenth century, one part of Serbia was occupied by Austria during the war with the Turks, and, once more under Christian sway, the people again erected belfries and bells. This did not last long, however, and with return of the Turks the old state of affairs was again evident.

It was only in 1804 when the Serbs freed themselves under Karadjordje, the great-grandfather of the present King Alexander, that bells were set up again. First, with great national rejoicing, three bells were set up at Belgrade on the ruined belfry, and were rung for three days continuously. This time the bells came to stay permanently.

Heads Plane-Rail Firm



C. M. KEYS

"Intellectual Aristocracy" Is Advocated

Even Democracy Requires Leaders, Adult Education Meeting Hears

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SWARTHMORE, Pa. — Whether adult education should be aristocratic or democratic brought varying opinions from prominent educators at a meeting of the third annual conference of the American Association on Adult Education here.

Dr. Leon J. Richardson, of the University of California and one-time president of the National University Extension Association, declared unequivocally for what he characterized as an "intellectual aristocracy." Asserting that all sense of value is dropped when "distinction and recognitions are abandoned," he declared that "the same thing that is the matter with our democracy is the matter with our education."

Taking issue with Dr. Richardson in the discussion that followed were Chancellor S. P. Capen of the University of Buffalo, who agreed with him in part, and Elmer Scott, executive secretary of the Civic Federation of Dallas, Tex.

"Everybody cannot use the higher education," said Dr. Capen. "There are certain areas in the field of education that are available to the few, and the segregation of the superior students is going on in all the colleges. It is they who must lead in your democracy — for democracies have leaders."

"Adults have stopped thinking," Mr. Scott said in his defense of the "democratic" side of the question. Adult curiosity has been smothered either by the parents or by the "carload system" in schools, he declared.

"But unless there is a renewal of adult education in the communuity, the commuunity is going into decadence," he continued. "I see signs of this already. But democracy is to be saved only through adult education in which the people of the community are given an understanding of the process and relationship under which their fellow beings move."

Mr. Scott explained that this type of community education is a purely democratic thing that will make the community more democratic because it will make the members of the community come into closer and more understanding contact with each other.

Prof. George F. Zook, president of the Municipal University of Akron, O., said that in a report made of 80 institutions there had been an increase of more than 40 per cent in extension school students, from 73,000 to 90,000.

His statistics were offered as proof that the enrollment in extension courses, both on and off the college campus, as well as the correspondence courses, is drawn mainly from high school graduates with the same academic standing as college freshmen.

Talking Pictures Reach Contracts

Three Large Producers Sign Up for Production on Large Scale

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Talking motion pictures will be used by three of the major producers in the United States, by the terms of a contract just signed by the Paramount-Famous Lasky Corporation, the United Artists Corporation, and the Metro-Goldwyn Pictures Corporation with J. E. Otterson, president of the Electrical Research Products, Inc., a subsidiary of the Western Electric Company.

Licenses have been granted the producing companies until 1944 under patents of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and the Western Electric Company. The producers will use the name "Movietone." The Vitaphone Corporation, a subsidiary of Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc., under the name "Vitaphone" and the Fox Film Corporation, using the name "Movietone," were said to have been producing talking motion pictures under the Western Electric patents for some time with satisfactory results.

Mr. Otterson said that the signing of the contracts by three of the largest producers was proof that talking motion pictures are here to stay and that the use of them in a popular way will enhance the possibilities for further development.

PLANE-RAIL LINE CALLED BIG STEP IN AIR PROGRESS

Far-Reaching Development to Result, Pennsylvania Head Says

EVERY MAJOR CITY TO BE IN BIG CHAIN

C. M. Keys Named President—Ford's Chief Engineer on Board of Directors

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — Official confirmation that the Pennsylvania system is one of the backers and principal stockholders in the newly formed Transcontinental Air Transport, Inc., has just been made here by Gen. W. W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The new aeronautical company will unite air and rail transport systems in establishing a 48-hour passenger service between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Similar air and rail service to many of the larger cities in the United States will follow, it was announced.

General Atterbury, in a formal statement, declared the time had come for the use of airplanes in connection with the railroads of the country. He said far-reaching developments could be expected to result for the new program which, for the first time, places one of the large railroad systems squarely back of the development of aeronautics as an integral part of its passenger service.

"The Pennsylvania Railroad has taken this step after careful consideration," General Atterbury said. "Our railroad has become a part owner in the Transcontinental Air Transport, Inc., in the belief that the time is ripe for the inauguration of safe and convenient passenger airplane service in this country in connection with rail facilities.

Flying Is Safe Now

"Years of flying and careful research have demonstrated that, with proper maintenance and operation, passenger airplanes of the type to be used by the new company, flying only in the daytime and over carefully selected and marked routes, can be safely operated.

"Not until we were convinced that a dependable air service could be produced on a sound basis and that an independent organization had been developed, competent to give a safe and satisfactory service, did we feel justified in giving our support to such an enterprise.

"We feel that these conditions are met in the present undertaking and that it will be the forerunner of far-reaching developments."

Coincidently with the issuance of General Atterbury's statement it was learned that the Ford Motor Company, which manufacters all-metal tri-motored planes of a type especially adapted to passenger air service, is at work on 20 new flying machines. The name of the customer has not been made public, but officials of the Transcontinental Air Transport, Inc., have made the statement that all-American airplanes would undoubtedly be used on their new service.

Fokker vs. Ford!

The only other aircraft manufacturer in the United States making airplanes which would be suitable to the use contemplated on the new air-rail system, it was said in aviation quarters, is the Atlantic Aircraft Corporation of Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., which makes the tri-motored airplanes, designed by Anthony H. G. Fokker.

Officials of the new company, in private conversation with General Atterbury here, learned that the attitude of the railroads in connection with the recent developments in the omnibus and motortruck field played a considerable part in influencing the Pennsylvania Railroad to regard the possibility of air transportation seriously.

General Atterbury was reported as having said that the railroads at first began to overlook the significance of motor bus transportation, with the result that they found themselves in direct competition with these lines and many railroads were then forced to run their own bus lines in competition with existing motor systems.

Repetition of this condition in the field of aviation will be avoided, it was said, inasmuch as the railroads, according to General Atterbury, may be expected to take an active part in the development of these new facilities for passenger travel.

Air and Railway Leaders in Merger; Keys Is Head

NEW YORK — The Trans-Continental Air Transport, Inc., according to the announcement, has been formed by the Pennsylvania Railroad and interests prominently identified with the Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Company, Inc.; the Wright Aeronautical Company, the National Air Transport and a banking group headed by Blair & Co. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway also will co-operate with the new company.

C. M. Keys, president of the Curtiss company, and chairman of the board of directors of the National Air Transport, has been elected to head the new organization, which was incorporated in Wilmington, Del., with an initial capital of $5,000,000.

William B. Mayo, chief engineer of the Ford Motor Company, is a member of the board of directors.

Although the definite design of the airplane has not been determined Mr. Keys said 14 passenger airplanes of the latest type would be used. They have a speed of 120 miles an

hour and will be scheduled on a cruising speed of 90 miles an hour, he added.

"The first service to be inaugurated by the company will permit passengers to leave New York on the Pennsylvania Railroad at 6:05 in the evening, take an airplane at a point near Columbus, O., after breakfast in the morning, stop for lunch at St. Louis and continue the flight to Wichita, Kan., in the afternoon; transfer to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad train to a convenient point in New Mexico and fly the next day into Los Angeles, arriving there in the late afternoon," Mr. Keys said.

Two-Day Trip

"The New York-to-Los Angeles trip by this route will require two days. This compares with four days required at present to make the trip by fastest railroad connection."

The members of the board of directors of the Trans-Continental Air Transport, are:

Harold M. Bixby, president of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis.

Howard E. Coffin, Detroit, chairman of the Board of National Air Transport.

J. Cheever Cowdin, of Blair & Co., Inc., New York.

Chester W. Cuthill, chairman of the Air Law Committee of the American Bar Association.

Thomas Eastland, of Bond and Goodwin and Tucker, Inc., San Francisco.

Julian L. Eysmans, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad in charge of traffic.

Fred Harvey of Kansas City, representing the hotels and restaurants along the Sante Fe route.

Paul Henderson of Chicago, vice-president of the National Air Transport, Inc.

Richard Hoyt of Hayden, Stone & Co., New York.

Leonard Kennedy, capitalist.

C. M. Keys, president of the Curtiss Aeroplane & Motor Company.

Others on Board

Harry B. Knight of Knight, Dysart & Gamble, St. Louis.

Charles L. Lawrance, president of Wright Aeronautical Corporation.

Walter Marvin of Hemphill, Noyes & Co., New York.

William B. Mayo, chief engineer, Ford Motor Company.

Earle Reynolds, president of National Air Transport, Inc.

Daniel M. Scheaffer, chief of Pennsylvania passenger transportation.

James C. Wilson of J. C. Willson & Co., Louisville.

William H. Vanderbilt of New York.

No public offering of the stock of the new company will be made, Mr. Keys said. It has been purchased in its entirety by the group headed by Blair & Co. and including the Pennsylvania Railroad, the National Air Transport, J. C. Willson & Co. of Louisville; Knight, Dysart & Gamble of St. Louis; Hemphill Noyes & Co., Bond, Goodwin & Tucker, Inc., and Hayden, Stone & Co., New York investment bankers; Fred Harvey of Kansas City, William H. Vanderbilt of New York, and Mr. Keys.

Rates for the service, although not definitely established, will be a "reasonable advance" over the present railroad fares, Mr. Keys said.

Tonight at the Pops

Overture to "The King of Ys"....Lalo
"Air triste" .....Langendoen
Overture to "Semiramide"....Rossini
Two movements from the "Fantastic Symphony" .....Berlioz
"Omphale's Spinning Wheel"..... Saint-Saëns
"La Giara," Ballet Suite.....Casella
Sixth Hungarian Dance.....Brahms
Waltz from "Coppélia".....Delibes
Second Hungarian Rhapsody...Liszt
Conductor, Alfredo Casella

CHECK CARRIES $33,723,734.17

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—New York State's contribution to public school support in New York City this year totals $33,723,734.17—the largest amount for which the State's check was ever drawn. The check has just been signed by Gerrit B. Lansing, Deputy Comptroller, and represents an increase of $10,338,664 over last year's allocation.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Meeting, Boston Sole Leather Trades Association, 166 Essex Street, 6:30.

Dinner, Dartmouth class of 1916, Hotel Bellevue, 6.

Entertainment and dance, Boston branch, National Customs Service Association, Elks Auditorium, 8.

Forum meeting, emergency committee on Nicaragua, Old South Meeting House, 8.

Harvard University; Sever Mathematical Club, talk on "Summable Series" by G. A. Hedlund, Sever 20, 8.

Annual meeting, Boston section, A. I. E. E., dining hall, Edison Service Buildings, 1165 Massachusetts Avenue, 6:30.

Ladies' night, Boston Square and Compass Club, clubhouse, 7:30.

Presentation of "The Gondoliers" by the Revere Choral Society, under the direction of Whitman S. Browne, assisted by Miss Veronica Zunino, pianist, and Louis Weir, organist, Revere Theater, 8.

Dinner, the Fifty-Two Association, Copley-Plaza, 7.

Dinner meeting of campaign workers, Near East Relief, Hotel Bellevue, 6.

Dinner, discussion and moving pictures, Boston Signal Post, Engineers' Club, 2 Commonwealth Avenue, 6:30.

Dinner, Massachusetts Retail Grocers Association, Hotel Bellevue, 6.

Dinner, Retail Credit Men's Association, Hotel Westminster, 6.

"Get-Together" party, Boston Branch, National Customs Service Association, Elks Hotel, 8.

Dinner, Boston & Maine Railroad Freight Agents, Parker House, 6.

Theaters

Copley—"The Wrecker," 8:30.
Plymouth—George Arliss, 8:20.
Majestic—"Good News," 8:15.
Tremont—"Fast Company," 8:15.
Shubert—"Mitzi," 8:15.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Prof. Hermann S. Hering, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Tremont Theater, Boston, 12:30 p. m.

Harvard Women's Club May Breakfast, Copley-Plaza, 12:30.

Luncheon, Lions Club of Boston, Copley-Plaza, 12:30.

Brookline Bird Club; Public Garden, 6:30 a. m.; Melrose Highlands to Whip Hill, meet at corner of Perkins Street and North Avenue at 6 a. m. Primarily for Melrose and Stoneham residents.

Tenth Anniversary Celebration and Carnival of the Grand Lodge Colored Knights of Pythias, N. A., E. A. & A., 1a Wellington Street, through May 18.

Meeting, Rotary Club of Cambridge, Riverbank Court Hotel, 12:30.

Exhibition of the work of classes and clubs, North Bennet Street Industrial School, Exhibition Hall, Rogers Building, 491 Boylston Street, through Sunday.

Camera Club Exhibition, Boston Y. M. C. U. Camera Club, Union Hall, 48 Boylston Street, 12 to 1:30 and 7:30 to 9 p. m., through Saturday.

Art Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily, 10 to 5, except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance through the galleries Tuesdays and Fridays at 11 o'clock. Admission to the Museum free. Exhibitions: New selection of Sargent sketches. New accessions. Dürer and Goya prints. Collection of ancient gems. Work of students in the Saturday classes.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 10 to 4, with admission fee charged, and one Sundays from 1 to 4, with admission free.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Maya Art, lent by the Peabody Museum. Dutch Art of the seventeenth century, including paintings, prints and drawings. Water colors by Marion Monks Chase, Carl G. Cutler, Charles Hopkinson, Charles Hovey Pepper and Harley Perkins; through May 21.

Boston Public Library—Exhibitions of designs by T. M. Cleland, sponsored by Society of Printers. Through May 20.

Boston Art Club—Summer exhibition of paintings and water colors and other work by members. Through May 19.

R. C. Vose Galleries—Paintings and etchings.

Casson Galleries—Paintings and etchings.

Guild of Boston Artists—General Spring exhibition, May 2-June 1.

Doll and Richards—Dutch marine paintings; May 9-23. Miscellaneous etchings.

Goodspeed's Print Shop—Portraits of George Washington. Through May.

Copley Gallery—Memorial exhibition of water colors by Mrs. John Wheelock Elliott. Through May 12.

The Print Shop—Etchings by Benson, Hassam, Blanpied, Heintzelman and Arms.

Tolman Print—Paintings by Gerrit Beneker.

Grace Horne Gallery—Portraits by Harriet Blackstone. Through May 19. water colors by N. Dirk. Through May 26.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Hooked rugs by South End Industry. Through May 19.

Appalachian Mountain Club—Pictorial photography by William H. C. Pillsbury. Through May 19.

THE MOTHER CHURCH ANNOUNCES LECTURE

The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, announces a free lecture on Christian Science in Tremont Theater, Boston, on Thursday, May 17, at 12:30 o'clock, to which the public is cordially invited.

The subject of the lecture will be "Christian Science: Its Mission and Leader." The lecturer, Prof. Hermann S. Hering, C. S. B., of Boston, Massachusetts, is a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship. The lecture will be radiocast by the Shepard Stores, Station WNAC, Boston, and Station WEAN, Providence, R. I.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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WITNESSES TELL OF POWER TEXTS PUT IN SCHOOLS

Nebraska and Iowa Men Admit Utilities Propaganda Circulated There

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — The Federal Trade Commission in pursuing the inquiry directed by the Senate into the alleged power trust and public utility lobby, investigated activities in two additional states, Iowa and Nebraska.

Joseph Carmichael, Des Moines director of the Public Utility Information Bureau, told of circulating pamphlets and texts prepared by power interests in schools and colleges, while Thorne Browne, executive of the middle West division of the National Electric Light Association, told how 5000 texts or leaflets had been distributed among schools in Nebraska.

James T. Bresnahan, local superintendent of the Western Union, subpœnaed to produce telegrams to and from the local office of the joint committee of National Utilities Association, described as the "power lobby," told the commission it would take weeks to produce a full list. Telegrams sent by Postal Telegraph were put in the record.

Edgar A. McCulloch, Federal Trade Commissioner and former Supreme Court justice of Arkansas, asked Mr. Browne if he considered actions of the power interests "ethical."

"You are the first witness to testify," Mr. McCulloch said, "who formerly was a school teacher. When you were a teacher yourself would you have considered it a proper thing to take into schools and colleges, 'texts' and to accept the cooperation, as you call it, of private interests? Would you have considered this within the range of propriety and proprieties?"

"Our texts were impartial," answered Mr. Browne.

"Yes, but were they not prepared entirely by an interested source? Of course you tried to make the leaflets impartial, but nevertheless they might well be tinctured or tainted with interest."

The text of which 5000 copies were put into school use in Nebraska was entitled, "Electricity." On the cover it states specifically, "Prepared by Nebraska Public Utilities Information Bureau."

Mr. Carmichael testified that certain professors in Iowa had been employed to prepare work for the power groups. None of the leaflets in the schools advocated public ownership, he stated.

An exhibit dated Nov. 18, 1927, covering the work of the Utility Information Committee from 1921, went into relations with the press; scrutiny of papers for stories that might be inimical to the power companies, and maintenance of a speakers' bureau. This exhibit said:

"The Iowa committee considers its work in public schools one of its most important activities, and 20,000 each of its educational bulletins on gas and electricity are being used by pupils as textbooks."

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday, probably with showers Thursday afternoon or night; not much change in temperature; moderate easterly winds.

Southern New England: Increasing cloudiness tonight, probably followed by showers Thursday; little change in temperature; moderate north and northeast shifting to east and southeast winds.

Northern New England: Increasing cloudiness tonight, probably followed by showers Thursday; little change in temperature; moderate north and northeast shifting to east and southeast winds.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	56	Memphis	66
Atlantic City	56	Montreal	50
Boston	61	Nantucket	54
Buffalo	58	New Orleans	76
Calgary	44	New York	64
Charleston	66	Philadelphia	64
Chicago	60	Pittsburgh	58
Denver	48	Portland, Me.	56
Des Moines	62	Portland, Ore.	54
Eastport	48	San Francisco	54
Galveston	72	St. Louis	64
Hatteras	68	St. Paul	58
Helena	42	Seattle	50
Jacksonville	70	Tampa	70
Kansas City	60	Washington	64
Los Angeles	56		

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Text, Isaiah 42: 5, 6, 7. Music by Chancellor Jenks. For Medium Voice.

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Text by William Bradford Dickson. Music by Adolf Weidig. For High Voice. For Low Voice.

GOD SHALL WIPE AWAY ALL TEARS 60c
Text, Revelation 21: 3, 4 and Isaiah 25: 10. Music by Paul Ambrose. A New Number. For High Voice.

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WEATHER PREDICTIONS

(Continued from Page 1)

Rica and Nicaragua, had, by the treaty, been given to the United States as part of the canal route.

Salvador also claimed that Nicaragua had no right to grant the United States a naval base on the Gulf of Fonseca, since that body of water was surrounded by Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua—not by the latter country alone.

Both cases, taken to the Central American Court of Justice, were decided against Nicaragua. Although it was through the good offices of the United States that the court was established, this country, when faced with modification of the canal concession, chose to ignore the decision, and the court, having lost the confidence of Central Americans, was abandoned.

Central American Union Blocked

The Bryan-Chamorro Treaty also prevented a union between the Central American republics in 1920-21. The five countries had decided after many years of discussion to end their boundary disputes and bickerings by forming a federated United States of Central America. But Nicaragua wanted the new constitution to give definite recognition to the Bryan-Chamorro Treaty, a document which the other states held to be an infringement upon their rights.

And although the United States was appealed to informally to modify a treaty which blocked the union for which Central America "had waited for nearly a century," Washington stood firm. There were even suggestions that the United States would be reimbursed for any losses sustained by the modification of the treaty.

Retention of the Nicaraguan canal route was then, as it remains today, one of the cardinal points of American foreign policy. It is not an exaggeration to say that this policy, together with its corollary—protection of the approaches to the Panama Canal—is the most important point not only in our policy toward Latin America, but in the entire range of American foreign policy.

It was the Nicaraguan canal route which lay at the bottom of the renewal of American intervention in December, 1926. When American marines landed at Puerto Cabezas and Rio Grande Bar at that time, the State Department announced that it was for the protection of American lives and property. Actually letters from Americans in Nicaragua are on file in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee showing not only that their property was not in danger, but that many Americans did not want intervention.

American Property Guarded

Records also show that American property was scrupulously guarded by both warring factions and that no

Nicaragua Canal Declared Cause of Intervention

American property losses occurred until after American marines had put an end to the revolution and taken over control of the country. Then it was, in June 1927, that the first piece of American property, the Butler mine, was injured in the Ocotal raid by Sandino.

American property, furthermore, has never been seriously damaged in previous Nicaraguan revolutions. The Mixed Claims Commission of 1911, on which two American judges had the majority vote, found that American claims were frequently for fraudulent concessions or were based on anticipated profits rather than for actual losses. American claimants received only about 7 per cent of their demands.

Renewed American intervention, therefore, was not for the protection of Americans and their property, but for the purpose of establishing neutral zones which would bolster the disintegrating Diaz government. Within these neutral zones, American marines prevented all fighting. And since the Diaz Government, if it remained within these zones could be perfectly authoritative, the extent of its authority depended upon the extent of the neutral zones.

These zones the State Department was solicitous enough to extend to Rama, Prinzapolka, Pearl Lagoon, Managua, Matagalpa, Corinto, Chinandega and Leon until there was no important city in Nicaragua which was not neutral and therefore not safe for Diaz.

Reason for Solicitude

This solicitude on the part of the State Department was not due primarily to the fact that Diaz had once been a secretary in an American mining company, or even that Diaz had been President of Nicaragua when the valuable Bryan-Chamorro Treaty was signed. It was due to the fact that the State Department actually feared that a government under the domination of Mexico and hostile to the United States was about to thwart a President selected by the United States and secure control of that most essential piece of terrain—the Nicaraguan canal route.

This alleged threat of Mexican domination came about through rather involved political circumstances. It so happened that when Emiliano Chamorro upset the Washington Treaties of 1923 which made revolution illegal, by himself revolting against President Solorzano, Vice-President Sacasa fled to Washington. The State Department disapproved of Chamorro's action, but gave Sacasa no help in regaining his constitutional job other than encouragement.

After spending several months in the corridors of the State Department, Sacasa went home. He journeyed via Mexico, where he received more tangible support than kind words—namely munitions.

This, whether rightly or wrongly, the State Department held to be a threat to American prestige in Nicaragua and to the Nicaraguan canal route. It was this alleged threat, rather than the announced reason of protecting property, that caused the renewal of American marine rule.

BISHOP BREWSTER TO RESIGN

HARTFORD, Conn. (AP)—The Rt. Rev. Chauncey B. Brewster, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Connecticut, told the diocesan convention in annual session in Christ Church Cathedral here that it was his intention to relinquish the cares of the bishopric early in September, his resignation to be effective with action of the House of Bishops in October.

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Japan Decides to Send More Troops to China

Nagoya Division May Be Diverted Toward Border of Manchuria

TOKYO (AP)—The Japanese Cabinet at a special meeting decided to send more troops to China. The third division from Nagoya, which at present is moving toward Shantung, may be partly diverted toward the Manchurian border. More troops, therefore, were believed to be necessary to protect Shantung, where Japanese and Chinese clashed recently.

It was generally indicated that the Japanese would not permit fighting in Manchuria. It was understood that Marshal Chang Tso-lin, northern dictator, had been so warned.

A dispatch from Peking to Rengo, a Japanese News Agency, said 2700 members of the families of northern officers and officials had been sent to Mukden, Manchuria. Most of them were women and children.

Advices from Tientsin say that Chang Tso-lin has ordered the Peking-Mukden and the Tientsin-Pukow railways to suspend all freight traffic and send 15 trains to the northern capital to expedite troop movements. The retreat of the northern forces to their prepared positions has thus far been executed smoothly.

LONDON (AP)—The fall of Peking is expected shortly by the Chinese Nationalists, while there is every indication that the long rule of Chang Tso-lin, the Northern dictator, in Peking is coming to an end.

Northern troops are withdrawing from Paoting-fu, 90 miles southwest of Peking, and many field guns are passing through Peking and Tientsin en route to Chang Tso-lin's stronghold in Manchuria.

As the Nationalist troops were continuing their operations against the northern capital, important developments were reported politically between Japan and the Nanking Government. The Japanese War Office in Tokyo instructed General Fukuda, commanding the Japanese forces at Tsinan, to present the following terms to the Nationalist Government:

A formal apology from Chiang Kai-shek, Commander-in-Chief, in connection with the Tsinan incident; punishment of General Ho Hao-tsu, the Nationalist commander, and others primarily responsible for the outrages; suspension of hostilities, propaganda and warlike activities within 20 Chinese miles from Tsinan, Tientsin and the Shantung Railway. The Chinese negotiators must produce credentials from Chiang Kai-shek.

The British Government has no intention to oppose the advance of the Chinese Nationalist armies on Peking, Godfrey Locker-Lampson, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, told the House of Commons. Mr. Locker-Lampson said that the Government's only care was to see that these troops did not enter the legation quarter.

MEDAL AWARDED MAN FOR RESCUING DOG

The Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has presented a bronze medal to Judson Albright of Newton Upper Falls for his heroism and humanity in rescuing a dog from the Charles River on May 10.

The dog had been carried by the current, which is very swift above the dam at this point. A boom stretches across the river near the dam and it was against this that the dog was held and unable to save himself. Mr. Albright made his way along the boom and returned with the exhausted dog in his arms.

Kellogg Plan Is Approved by House of Lords

(Continued from Page 1)

"some lack of eagerness on the part of the Government to meet the proposals put forward by America." Referring to Mr. Kellogg's explanations, Lord Cushendun also dwelt on the "difference between the views expressed as to the intentions of the authors of a document and the actual interpretation of a document itself."

He explained the delay as due to the Government's desire "not to put any reservations on the treaty, but to place on record in some formal and accepted manner the views expressed by the different governments as to the meaning of the document they were now signing." There were methods known to diplomacy, he added, whereby that might be done without interfering in any way with the acceptance of the document itself.

He indicated that Lord Reading might now withdraw his motion, but subsequently—upon being pressed to this course by Lord Phillimore and the Archbishop of Canterbury—agreed to allow it to go forward and voted for it himself.

Canadian Premier's Comment

OTTAWA (AP)—The comment of the Canadian Premier, W. L. Mackenzie King, when informed that the House of Lords had voted acceptance of the proposal of United States Secretary of State, Frank B. Kellogg, for outlawing war was "good news." Mr. King expressed the view that Canada also would accept the proposals when invited to do so. He believed that the feeling throughout the Dominion was strongly in favor of acceptance.



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We invited them to figure out what they thought a car of 1929 should do.

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She's got a number of ideas about style and luxury. But they didn't think they'd get all these things at the Flying Cloud price—they hardly expected all of them at any price—and they'd be willing to buy a 1929 car that can only do some of the stunts they've thought of. Today, they're coming down to make a new Reo Flying Cloud pass the tests they think a car of 1929 should pass. Tonight, they'll revise their tests. They'll make them a great deal harder. Because the Flying Cloud will have shown them what a car of 1929 can do.

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There's a Reo Flying Cloud of 1929 waiting. You can step right into it, and step on the gas.

When you come back, we'll leave it to you whether you want the pleasure of 1929 performance during 1928—or will put up with an ordinary car for another year.

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BRITISH EXPERT IS OPPOSED TO HIGH TARIFFS

W. T. Layton Declares at Economic Conference That They Are Detrimental

By Wireless to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—W. T. Layton, editor of the Economist, in his speech at the Consultative Economic Committee meeting argued that high tariffs were always detrimental to trade, and he instanced the effect of the American tariff as proof of his argument. For, owing to the United States protectionist policy, there had, he said, been no increase in the volume of European trade with the United States since the war. In fact, the American tariff not only prevented Europe from sharing in the increased prosperity of the United States, but had prevented American exports from expanding.

As far as Europe was concerned, Mr. Layton believed that the International Conference had at least checked the upward tendencies of tariffs, and he pointed to the number of commercial treaties concluded last year as a proof of the inauguration of a more liberal policy.

Congratulations to France

He particularly congratulated France on the acceptance of unconditional favored-nation treatment and described this as the most important step taken since the war in the economic sphere.

Last year, he declared, showed greater recovery than any year since the war, but even now the nations had barely returned to the level of the prosperity they enjoyed before the war, and he warned his audience that owing to the fall in prices high tariffs had had even a more detrimental effect than formerly. Moreover, there was a growing resentment in the low tariff countries like Great Britain against the policy of other countries, which might result in England raising her tariffs, which would have a disastrous effect on European trade.

Reductions by Groups

If tariffs were to be reduced, he suggested the best way of attacking them might be to take certain groups of articles, for he was convinced that the United States would be more disposed to accept reductions on some particular article, if a less rigorous régime were adopted in other directions.

Mr. Layton said he attached great importance to the prevention of abnormal fluctuations in the purchasing power of gold and to the stabilization of world prices, which, he believed, would have a most beneficial effect on agriculture. In asking economic experts to study this question, Mr. Layton said he looked above all to the United States to give the assistance of its advice.

World Peace Progress

How to get the nations to view their conflicting economic interests from the common standpoint of world peace progress, was the theme of a speech by Prof. Allyn Young, an American economist who stressed the fact that economic friction had often caused wars in the past. The Consultatitiva Committee, he said, should do its best to remove the causes of friction still existing, and as the most frequent subject of international disagreement was the exploitation of raw material, he considered that this should be governed by international agreement.

Many speeches followed, all pointing in the same direction, to the removal of trade barriers and the lowering of tariffs and the overriding importance of world interests as opposed to the narrow, national view of trade.

Monroe Doctrine Change Proposed

Co-operative Policing of Unstable Latin-American Republics Is Advocated

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—A modern interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine to permit co-operative policing of unstable Latin-American countries by the United States and the larger South American nations would go far toward insuring Western Hemisphere peace, said Dr. John Dewey in an address before the People's Lobby here.

Also, the people of the United States should have adequate knowledge of the extent and nature of financial investments in Latin-American countries, Dr. Dewey believes.

Differences between countries arise not through the conflict of national policies but from problems in connection with the protection of American property in those countries, he asserted, and the status of property should be known before its protection leads to conflict. Investments in Latin America in 1927 were 20 times what they were 15 years ago, it was pointed out.

If an exigency arises shall the United States be the sole judge or shall the mater be met by a combination of Latin America? Dr. Dewey asked.

A plank proposed for consideration by the conventions of both political parties contained, among others, the following provisions:

"Any disputes regarding loans to, or investments in, Latin-American countries, by citizens of the United States, or by the Government, should be submitted to a commission of representatives from American nations.

"When supervision of elections seems necessary it should be done by a commission of representatives from the United States and the larger Latin-American republics, invited by the country concerned, and if any force is necessary it should be an international force.

An investigation of concessions Americans have obtained abroad should be made by a duly authorized Senate committee, and a record thereof kept."

New Arbitration Pact Is Delayed

Britain and United States to Be Without Agreement When Bryce-Root Treaty Ends

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—Probability that the United States and Great Britain will be without an arbitration treaty after June 4 has apparently become a certainty with the decision of the State Department, that the Bryce-Root Treaty cannot be extended beyond its date of expiration next month.

Sir Esmé Howard, British Ambassador, has informed Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, that several months will be required for the British Office to consult with the dominions before it can render a final decision regarding the new Kellogg arbitration treaty, similar to those already signed with France, Germany and Italy.

Meanwhile, Sir Esmé proposed that the old treaty be continued, through an exchange of notes, for a few months longer. Mr. Kellogg, however, replied that the treaty could not be legally continued through an exchange of notes, and that the only alternative was to draw up a new treaty which would have to be submitted to the Senate.

This, State Department officials do not consider practicable, due to the press of legislation now before Congress, nor necessary, due to the fact that the Bryan conciliation treaty continues in existence between the two countries in perpetuity, or until denounced by either side.

Fascist Measures Said to Deprive Italy of Liberty

London Paper Says Reform Bill in Conflict With Views of Liberal Statesmen

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Commenting on the remarkable debate over the electoral reform bill, the latest phase of Fascism, which has just taken place in the Italian Senate—passed after a strong speech by Benito Mussolini, despite the "notable minority" who opposed it on constitutional grounds—The Times says: "The bill just passed is . . . in fundamental and irreconcilable conflict with those on which Cavour and the Liberal statesmen of the last century founded a united Italy.

"Whatever may be said—and as has often been acknowledged here, very much may be said— in recognition of the material advantages which Fascism has bestowed upon Italy and in admiration of some of the fine qualities of the new spirit it has stirred within her, the pretense that it gives her liberty is transparent.

"When Signor Albertini said that it would have been more logical for Signor Mussolini to abolish Parliament altogether than promote this project, he spoke no more than the truth. Where there is no liberty of the press, no liberty of public meeting, no liberty of association and no liberty of any kind for an opposition, there is no political liberty at all.

"There is not one of these liberties in Italy today, and none is possible in a corporative state."

Slum Clearance Program Outlined

British Scheme Revealed in Response to Pleas for Increased Action

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A far-reaching government scheme is foreshadowed for attacking the vast problem of slum clearance.

Replying in the House of Commons to pleas for increased action in this direction from Mrs. Walter Runciman, the newly elected Liberal woman member, and other speakers, the Minister of Health, Neville Chamberlain, indicated the nature of the legislation which the Government proposes.

The program is in two parts.

One is to increase the compensation payable to owners for slum clearance as the present terms are so inadequate that local authorities are largely unable to undertake needed works.

The other is to carry forward a large-scale scheme for reconditioning existing slum buildings which are capable of being made habitable, while the slow business of providing fresh accommodations is proceeding.

It's 'Her Honor,' Please



Underwood

JUDGE GEORGIA BULLOCK

Judge Bullock Will Be the First Woman Jurist to Sit Upon a Superior Court Bench in California When She Begins a Three-Months' Assignment in Los Angeles on April 23.

Executives Shown Value of Economy

Don't Force Volume, Look to Profits, Controllers Are Advised

Greater economy and less overexpansion were the points stressed by Lew Hahn, managing director of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, in an address before delegates to the Controllers' Congress at the Hotel Statler, Boston.

"The constant fighting and forcing of volume," said Mr. Hahn, "is not, I think, proving as satisfactory as it should." Merchants, he thought, ought to go after what business they could, but they should recognize that the effort to crowd the thing "to get the last sale" is perhaps unwise.

"I find," said he, "that more and more merchants are taking the view that, even if they have to make the 'terribly shameful' confession that they didn't beat their last year's figures, they made a little more money, and that is a healthy sign."

A committee was selected to act as judges in awarding the Ernest L. Katz Prize, which is awarded annually for the best ideas submitted in the field to stimulate interest among executives. It consists of Mrs. Helen Anderson, New York; Jay Iglauer, Cleveland, and George Warden, New York.

MAINE'S SPEAKERS NAMED

ORONO, Me. (AP)—Edwin G. Merrill, a New York banker, is to be the commencement speaker at the University of Maine on June 11. Ralph O. Brewster is to deliver the address at the dedication of the new dairy manufacturers' building and Dr. Warren J. Moulton, president of Bangor Theological Seminary, is to give the baccalaureate sermon.

Dirigible Italia Is Again Cruising Over Polar Region

Keeps in Touch With Kings Bay by Radio as It Penetrates Unexplored Area

KINGS BAY, Spitzbergen (AP)—A steady stream of radio signals linked Kings Bay with the dirigible Italia now cruising in lonely majesty over the polar regions.

The Italia was sending hourly wireless messages to her base ship, the Citta di Milano, at Kings Bay, telling of observations made by the dirigible.

General Umberto Nobile sent a message that the Italia had experienced an hour and a half of fog and had to fly at a height of 150 meters in a 30-kilometer wind at a speed of from 30 to 50 kilometers.

The Venezia flag was dropped over Tipliz Bay in honor of Francho Querieni, who followed the Cegni Polar expedition of 1909 and perished there.

When the dirigible reaches Lenine Land, an ice anchor will be dropped, and three men put ashore on this little known land.

The Italia's third trip will probably be to the so-called Crocker Land, northeast of Greenland.

A message received from the explorers said they had sighted no land. The message read:

"At 21 hours our position is 81.29 north latitude, 35.50 east longitude. For some hours we have been cruising over unexplored area between Spitzbergen and Franz Josef Land. Flying 150 to 200 meters (altitude) under fog. Wind contrary, of about 30 kilometers velocity, reduced our speed to about 50 kilometers (31 miles). Fog caused much ice to form with noticeable heaviness of dirigible.

"Everything else is all well, no trace yet of land. The ice pack is more compact than at North Cape and it appears most favorable to our progress."

Educators Decry Use of Blacklist

Brown and Bates Heads Say Nothing Should Be Put in Way of Free Speech

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Clifton D. Gray, president of Bates College, joined with William H. P. Faunce, president of Brown University, in denouncing so-called blacklists of speakers either by the Daughters of the American Revolution or "other agencies which aim to restrict the field of speech." They addressed the Baptist State Convention.

"Secretary Kellogg is urging our Government to do everything possible toward the abolition of war, and every American who is not working for peace is guilty of not supporting the Government of the United States of America," said Dr. Faunce. "I have seen a strange growth of intolerance in the United States during the past few years. Let us not, because we are at peace, fall into suspicion and bitterness among ourselves."

Dr. Gray said that no more sinister menace to America exists today than intolerance to truth.

"What America needs today," he said, "is freedom of opinion, unbridled public discussion. Some say we have Bolshevists among us. We need a Hyde Park or a Boston Common. Give them a free rein and they will expose for themselves their own follies."

Trail Benedict Arnold Traveled Followed in Highway to Canada

Road Runs Through Miles of Woods and Mountains, Skirting Shores of Chain of Lakes—Markers Commemorate Historic Episodes Along Route

EUSTIS, Me. (AP) — Following the historic trail over which Benedict Arnold led an expedition of colonial troops in an attack on Quebec during the Revolutionary War, a new highway through the Maine wilderness from this town into Canada is now nearing completion.

Extending for miles through woods and mountains and skirting the shores of a chain of lakes at the headwaters of the Dead River, the Arnold Trail, as the new route has been designated, will be one of the most picturesque of the State besides providing a shorter route between central Maine and Canada.

Work on the new road has been in progress since last August and it is expected that it will be completed in July before the summer motor tourist travel has reached its peak. The highway extends north from Eustis along the Chain of Ponds, up the valley of the Dead River to its source and through Titantic Pass, a notch in the mountains on the Canadian border. At Arnold Pond it connects with a highway to Woburn and Megantic, P. Q., where it then joins the main road to Three Rivers, Quebec, and Montreal.

It was necessary to construct only 22 miles of road to make this new link between Maine and Canada. Under the provisions of the legislation authorizing the project, the cost of the highway will be divided among the State, the County of Franklin and the owners of the land through which the road passes. The State appropriated $35,000 as its share of the expense, indicating that the total cost would be approximately $100,000.

In many places the new highway follows the exact route taken by Arnold on his march to Quebec and markers commemorating incidents of the expedition have been erected along the trail.

AIR PILOT LICENSES REQUIRED IN STATE

Airplanes must pass either a state or federal inspection for airworthiness before they will be permitted to be flown in Massachusetts, according to a statement by Capt. George A. Parker, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles.

He pointed out that the assignment of an identification number by the United States Department of Commerce does not indicate a federal license, but is merely a preliminary step before the inspection of the craft for a license. Massachusetts statutes provide a similar inspection and licensing system. The registrar holds a pilot must have a license for his plane from one authority or the other before he may fly in Massachusetts.

EDUCATORS TO VISIT RUSSIA

NEW YORK (AP)—Dr. John Dewey of Columbia University will head a nonpolitical mission of 25 American educators to study methods of public instruction in Soviet Russia this summer, the American Society for Cultural Relations with Russia announces.

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"good morning, motor"



"MORNING, Boss. Say, Boss, that oil we got last night wasn't so good. I've got a strange feeling all along my crank shaft that I don't like—you know, kind of burning. I wish you'd be a little more careful about oil, anyway.

"Don't run away, Boss, I want to talk to you seriously. It's this way. I would like to do a good job for you this summer, get you there and back without a whimper, take hills on high, pep in traffic. But I must get a square deal. I may have an iron constitution but my insides must have some consideration. You have fed me gas at times that a Diesel couldn't explode. And will you please understand that I must have good oil? That stuff you bought last night, for instance. I heard you. 'Gimme some oil,' says you, and at a strange pump, too. Say, if that was oil, I'm a Swiss watch. As a result, I'm all gummed up. My bearings don't feel right, valves are sticky. If you had fed me good oil, I'd be purring like a new engine this morning. Think it over, Boss. I cost a lot of money, but I am only as good as the gas and oil you give me."

WATCH the cars that draw up beside the new Socony Special Gasoline pump. Some of them are brand new, with high compression motors. Others are veterans still purring softly in spite of their carbonized cylinders. And they come back for more every time they have their tanks filled.

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Maybe you will too. Fill up your tank today with Socony Special Gasoline. Like all Socony Gasoline and Socony Motor Oil it is tested thirteen times before it reaches your car.

Let your motor be the judge

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

REVALUATIONS CUT TAXES FOR WEST'S FARMERS

Assessments Drop $657,538,894 in 99 Counties Since 1920—Burdens Equalized

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Farmers of the midwest, who have been struggling for years to obtain equalization of tax burdens through revaluation of city and farm property, have gained some remarkable results.

In 99 Illinois counties valuation of all land, including improvements, for all tax purposes, is $184,639,212 lower than for one year ago. Since 1920 reductions in valuation totaling $657,538,894 have been obtained in these same 99 counties.

For the entire State the revaluations, it is estimated, saved the farmers last year between $2,000,000 and $2,500,000 in taxes.

Credit for the greater portion of the State's reduction is claimed by organized farmers acting through their local farm bureaus, and the Illinois Agricultural Association.

Farmers in Stephenson County, of which Freeport is the metropolis, only recently succeeded in obtaining an order from the Illinois tax commission, reducing land valuations 25 per cent. In Champaign County also, a reassessment was ordered by the commission.

The farmers base their actions on a clause in the state constitution which says that all property shall be assessed on the same basis—its selling value as determined by fair voluntary sale as of April 1 each year.

In many Illinois counties, it is stated, boards of review have voluntarily ordered reductions when the farmers have established the facts.

In other states results similar to those obtained in Illinois have rewarded efforts of the farmers. The Iowa State Farm Bureau Federation in 1925 carried a tax controversy before the State Executive Council with the result that valuations on Iowa farm lands for taxing purposes were reduced by $292,115,845, or about 11 per cent. For the operator of a 160-acre Iowa farm this meant a saving of about $7 on his annual tax bill.

In Minnesota the activities of the Farm Bureau in tax reduction have centered around a campaign of publicity to reduce expenditures in township, school district and county affairs.

Hoover and Smith Win in New Jersey

Secretary of Commerce Defeats Lowden Delegates in Primary

NEWARK, N. J. (AP) — Herbert Hoover and Alfred E. Smith won New Jersey's delegates to national political conventions in Tuesday's balloting, Governor Smith by the mere formality of an election and Mr. Hoover by defeating Lowden delegates in three districts. Six of the 31 Republican delegates are pledged, "Coolidge first choice, Hoover second." The others are out-and-out for Mr. Hoover.

Mr. Hoover alone was entered in the presidential preference vote.

By the election Governor Smith gained 28 votes.

United States Senator Edward I. Edwards, Democrat, was renominated without opposition, while Hamilton F. Kean, former national committeeman, had a lead of nearly 10,000 in the Republican senatorial ballots when returns from approximately half the State had been tabulated.

Morgan F. Larson, state senator, who carried the Hague territory, apparently had won the Republican gubernatorial nomination with 65,218 votes in 1327 of the State's 2917 precincts. The Democrats named William L. Dill, state motor vehicle commissioner as their gubernatorial candidate, without a contest.

Wyoming's Nine Unpledged

THERMOPOLIS, Wyo. (AP)—Nine uninstructed delegates to the Republican National Convention were chosen at the state convention of the party here.

Eight More for Smith

HELENA, Mont. (AP)—Montana's eight votes in the Democratic National Convention will be cast for Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York, so long as he stands a chance of gaining the party's presidential nomination. Instructions to this effect were given by the state Democratic convention here.

The Republicans, who also held their state convention here, did not instruct the State's 11 delegates to the Kansas City convention for any particular candidate.

Smith Gets Vermont Votes

BURLINGTON, Vt. (AP)—In a resolution passed overwhelmingly by the Democratic State Convention the Vermont delegation to the Houston convention was instructed to support Alfred E. Smith as long as his name remained before the convention.

The delegates elected to go to Houston were: Park Pollard, Cavandish; John B. Dyer, Rutland; Dr. Patrick Mahoney, Burlington; P. E. Sullivan, St. Albans; William A. Gleason, of Brighton; Fred C. Martin, Bennington; James P. Galleher, Montpelier, and James Cosgrove, St. Johnsbury.

STATE SEEKS BASIS FOR UTILITY RATES

Further study of the possibility of establishing a new basis for regulation of rates will be made by the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities, as the result of a bill passed by the Legislature and signed by Gov. Alvan T. Fuller. The act directs the department to investigate the subject matter of its last annual report recommending legislation along this line, and to report to the 1929 session of the Legislature.

The department proposed a bill to place rate regulation on a contractural basis between the companies and the State, which would in effect base rates on original cost of plants instead of upon reproduction cost or what they would cost to build today, a distinction which means wide differences in valuation of some companies. Questions as to the constitutionality of the bill were raised in the legislative hearings.

Three Nations to Celebrate Anniversary of Lafayette

United States, France and Great Britain to Meet at Historic Spot

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NORRISTOWN, Pa. — Representatives of France and the United States will reiterate pledges of mutual friendship, while Kiltie bands play British airs, and spectators from numerous other nations mingle with the crowds gathered to do honor to General Lafayette on the scene of his encampment at Barren Hill, 150 years ago.

Barren Hill is a picturesque village between Philadelphia and Valley Forge, where General Lafayette's troops were located from May 18 to 20, 1778. In celebration of the anniversary on May 19, the whole countryside will be gay with flags, streamers and bunting, country roads will once more rumble to the tread of marching troops, and the locality will again take on the aspect of colonial days.

Among the guests expected are the French Ambassador, Paul Claudel, representatives of the British and French consulates in Philadelphia and New York, Colonel Lindbergh and Mrs. Lindbergh, state officials and local public executives.

As the winter of 1777-1778 was drawing to a close, General Washington who with his army of about 12,000 had been encamped at Valley Forge, received the information that the British troops occupying Philadelphia were planning to evacuate the city. General Washington ordered Lafayette to move his command of 2200 troops as near to Philadelphia as possible in order to watch the movements of the British without taking undue risks.

Accordingly, on May 18, 1778, General Lafayette took up his position on the height of Barren Hill from which position he could watch several of the main roads from Philadelphia. That day the information of his encampment and the extent of his command was conveyed to the British who immediately planned his capture, and on the night of May 19 set out in two columns to surround him.

At daybreak General Lafayette learned of the British movements, and although then only 21 years of age, by feinting an attack on one of the British columns, he was by this strategy able to withdraw his force and equipment across the Schuylkill River and then to again join General Washington.

While there were only skirmishes, history records this strategic escape of the young general with his entire command as of prime importance. Had he been captured with his 2200 men General Washington's army would not only have been materially weakened, but the effect on the morale just after the most trying winter probably would have been disastrous.

It was here, from behind a stone wall, that his troops faced the advance of the British regulars while the main body of the Revolutionary forces were retreating. A marble monument, erected by the Montgomery County Historical Society, now stands on Ridge Pike in commemoration of the event, and it is about this spot that the present celebration will center.

Historical Tour Planned

The observance starts with a historical tour of the territory covered by Lafayette's local military operations involved in the attempt of the British to surround his command, and the escape of the American troops. At the historic Farmar's Mill (now Mather's mill), Joseph S. Miles will deliver a short address. Thence the party will take the route followed by the British troops to the Cold Point Baptist Church, where James K. Helms will speak briefly.

The route next follows the course of Lafayette's retreat, and at Spring Mill there will be an opportunity to visit the ancient mill, built about 1715, the famous Bubbling Spring and the LeGaux House, built about 1735. Irving P. Knipe, president of the local historical society, will describe these places. Then the program will continue at the Barren Hill church, where a flag raising will be held. The church was founded in 1742, but was rebuilt in 1900 with gray ashlar masonry.

At the scene of Lafayette's encampment the feature of the day will be a military and patriotic pageant,



LAFAYETTE MONUMENT
Marks the Encampment at Barren Hill, Near Valley Forge, Pa.

featured in which will be the reading of a letter from General Washington to General Lafayette, which was written at Valley Forge and conveyed by messenger to Barren Hill.

Among the many American organizations participating in the celebration will be the French Alliance, Huguenot Society, Alliance Francaise and the Philadelphia command of British Great War Veterans.

NEW FLYING CLUB FORMED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ELMIRA, N. Y.—Industries, business concerns and individuals interested in flying have organized the Southern New York Flying Club. Edward A. Mooers is president. Other officers are: Vice-president, Leslie Light; secretary, Ralph Anderson; treasurer, Roe M. Dennis.

HAYS EMPLOYEE WORKS GRATIS FOR HOOVER

G. B. Lockwood Says He Is Receiving No Compensation for Work

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—George B. Lockwood, magazine owner and publicity manager for the motion picture industry, under Will Hays, told the Senate Campaign Fund Investigating Committee that he quit his $15,000 a year job to work for Herbert Hoover for nothing. He said Mr. Hays, an ardent supporter of Mr. Hoover, was not paying him anything, either.

"The only time Mr. Hays talked to me or Mr. Hoover about the campaign was when he advised Mr. Hoover not to enter the Indiana primary," Mr. Lockwood declared. "Mr. Hoover disregarded that advice."

Hoover Foe Questioned

The back-of-the-scenes mechanism of national politics was broached by the committee in its interrogation of Harry N. Price, editor of a weekly publication, Politics.

The paper is anti-Hoover with much vehemence and persistence. It supports the Democratic nomination of Gov. Alfred Smith of New York. A number of the anti-Hoover "stories" had their first publication in its columns. Information available to reporters was to the effect that the prepared list of queries given the investigating committee for interrogation of Mr. Hoover and his campaign aides came from sources closely associated with the weekly.

Mr. Price told the committee the publication had 100 subscribers and publishes 5000 copies, but that many thousands free copies were mailed throughout the West each week.

Paper Lost $500 a Week

The paper, he said, lost approximately $500 a week, but he was unable to give any information as to the source of income. Frank J. Hale, of New York, was declared by Mr. Price to be the publisher of the magazine. He was unable to give any information about Mr. Hale's source of revenue, he said.

Under questioning, Mr. Price stated that Mr. Hale was a former federal prohibition agent. When he left the service he was supervisor of the alcoholic control division. Mr. Price could not say why Mr. Hale retired from the prohibition service.

Mr. Price informed the committee that he was personally unfriendly to Mr. Hoover because he did not consider him a "good American."

"GAS" TO SELL AT 19 CENTS

NEW YORK (AP)—Standard Oil Company of New York has established a uniform tank wagon price of 17 cents a gallon for gasoline in New York and New England. The service station price will be 19 cents.

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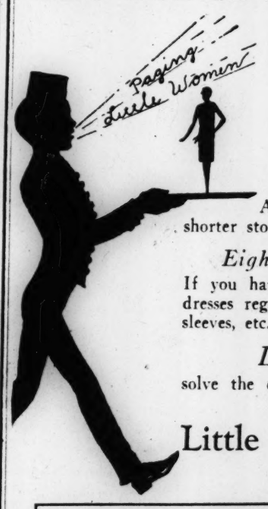
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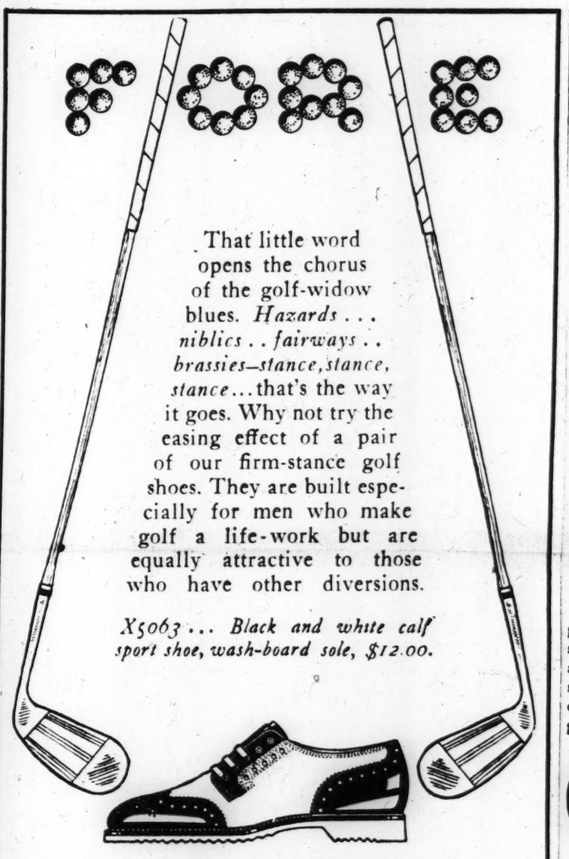
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NATIONAL UNIT PLAN DEBATED BY METHODISTS

Central Conferences With Right to Name Bishops Forms Leading Issue

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Self-determination, the rights of minorities, home rule, increasing national pride, the trend to democracy are among the world problems seen in miniature in the pending legislation before the Methodist Episcopal General Conference here, in which delegates from 37 nations are participating.

Separation of the denomination into national units to be known as central conferences and granting to these central conferences the privilege of electing their own bishops has been in debate on the conference floor.

A persistent demand from the nationals of China and India that a larger share in the administration of their own churches be granted and the privilege of the choice from among nationals of their leaders has been sounded in the church press almost from the beginning of recent nationalist yearnings in these same countries.

"Foreign" Out of Vocabulary

At present these large groups of Methodists are supervised entirely by the board of foreign missions in New York. "The time has come to wipe out of our vocabulary the word 'foreign,'" said Stanley Jones of India. He likened the aspirations of Indian Methodists to a relationship to the larger church like that of a state of the United States, allowing the national churches control over matters which exclusively concern them.

The plan of central conferences, to be composed of groups of related annual conferences, as proposed by the commission headed by L. O. Hartman, editor of Zion's Herald, is receiving most opposition from Negro delegates, who are fearful lest the Negro churches in the United States, now a part of the general conference, will ultimately lose their intimate relationship to the general conference and be formed into a central conference composed of Negro annual conferences. Supporters of the legislation pending say that this is not anticipated.

Pure Democracy Opposed

The democratic movement within the church, which seeks to limit episcopal authority, is before the conference now in reports recommending the constitutional amendment limiting the power of the bishop in appointing district superintendents to a choice of nominees presented by the annual conference. A minority are contending for absolute nomination and election by the annual conferences completely depriving the bishop of this power.

Pure democracy in church administration would be going too far in the opinion of a two to one majority of the episcopacy committee if the proposal to elect bishops for a term of eight years rather than for life is adopted. Legislation is being drafted, however, similar to recall of judges, which if adopted will make it possible to relieve a bishop from his responsibilities and return him to the pastorate without prejudice to his ecclesiastical standing if his administration proves ineffective.

The charges brought against Bishop Francis J. McConnell of Pittsburgh by the Rev. George A. Cook of Wilmington, Del., were summarily dismissed by the conference. The delegates had voted their confidence in Bishop McConnell last week but his final action was on the report of the committee on episcopacy to which the charges of maladministration in office were referred. The report said that there was "absolutely no cause for action."

"Racial Superiority" Criticized

Constructive criticism of missionaries for seemingly un-Christian attitudes discovered in his recent round-the-world tour of inspection were made by Stanley High, author and leader of youth, in an address given at the Linwood Boulevard open forum here.

Mr. High's allegations of attitudes of racial superiority, too zealous denominationalism, and sympathy for western imperialism have brought both substantiation and protest from the many missionaries and native pastors at the conference.

Protest Denominationalism

"One hundred and twenty-four different church societies have been engaged in the task of evangelizing India," Mr. High said, "but I observed very little enthusiasm among the oriental leaders for the acceptance of western denominationalism. Instead, there is often a somewhat hidden indignation against being forced to perpetuate divisions which are not the outcome of their own thought and experience.

"Outstanding leaders tell me that if left to themselves, four-fifths of all the Chinese Christians of all Protestant denominations would vote to join with the National Christian Church." Mr. High is convinced that the misguided denominational zeal of the missionaries prevents this type of united national church.

That the nationals have too scant a part in the administration of their churches is another allegation which Mr. High supported with his observations. Despite the fact that the figures may indicate that on committees and boards there is a large majority of natives, and even though they do a large part of the talking, a lone American often constitutes a majority because he is the one who does the deciding, he said.

Charges of Imperialism

While many missionaries have heroically dissociated themselves from Western imperialism Mr. High did not find that the repudiation of the gunboat policy by the churches of the West has been sufficient to convince the Chinese in general that Christianity is not a part of the imperialism which oppresses them.

Mr. High made it clear to the audience that, while it was not to be assumed that most missionaries possessed all of these attitudes and that many of them possess none of them, the existence of them very greatly handicaps the progress of Christianity.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

O. E. Flaugher, Aurora, Ill.
Lura E. Whitechurch, St. Louis, Mo.
Mrs. J. B. Thomas, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mrs. Alice W. Coyle, Sacramento, Calif.
Lady Alice M. Coote, Dublin, Ire.

Monitor Pavilion at Press Exhibition Attracts Visitors

Much Interest Is Shown at the Paper's Elimination of All Sensational News

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COLOGNE—The Christian Science Monitor Pavilion at the Press Exhibition was visited on the first Sunday of the exhibition by several hundred persons from many countries, most of whom showed the greatest interest in the paper. After having informed herself about the aims of the Monitor, and having looked at Mrs. Eddy's picture for some time, one woman turned to her husband and said, "Such a good idea could only have come from a woman."

A sign announcing that the Monitor does not publish crime and sensational news was studied with great interest and the paper's policy meets with much approval.

Turning to one of the demonstrators, a visitor remarked: "I wish we had such a newspaper in Germany." While another declared, "This is splendid. The discussion in the newspapers of a certain class of crime is dreadful, because children read them."

The Monitor pavilion is generally regarded as one of the most beautiful and harmonious at the exhibition and it cannot be denied that it makes a restful and dignified impression.

Practically the entire supply of Monitors and countless pamphlets were taken by the visitors during the first two days. The public visiting the Press Exposition is a highly cultured class. Toward the evening when the admittance fee is cheaper there is no such usual exhibition crowd which finally finds its way to the amusement park. The Monitor Pavilion is on one of the main roads leading through the exhibition and is in such an advantageous position that it can be seen for several hundred yards in either direction and is almost visible from one of the main entrances and one of the gates of the amusement park, although they are some distance away. It is also straight across an open space from the United States and English sections.

Good Taste Found Best Book Censor

American Booksellers' Association Frowns on Publishing Objectionable Works

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Publication and distribution of objectionable books were vigorously condemned by the Board of Trade Committee of the American Booksellers' Association at their annual convention just held here.

Arthur Brentano Jr., of New York, vice-president and spokesman for the association, said that, among other things, "good taste, a sense of humor and common sense are the real board of censors to whose dictates booksellers and the reading public should conform."

Increasing travel by Americans abroad has stimulated the bookselling business, said Mr. Brentano, who added that an average of 2000 books goes from his firm alone to passengers on nearly every large steamship leaving New York.

New York Grower Sells His Crop Where He Pleases, and Now Faces a Suit

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Laws governing co-operative marketing will be tested in Supreme Court in an action filed by Skaneateles Teasel Growers' Co-operative Association, Inc., against a member to collect $150 as a penalty for failure to turn over to the association his entire 1925 crop of teasels.

The association contends that the member violated an agreement made in 1923, whereby it was granted power to act as agent for the member in the sale of all his teasels.

The case was said to be the first filed in New York State to test the co-operative marketing law. Skaneateles is the center of the United States teasel cultivation.

The teasel, which has prickly toothed leaves, used in producing a nap on wool, has no mechanical substitute, despite large sums spent in such research.

News of FREEMASONRY

By DUDLEY WRIGHT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

LODGE Canongate Kilwinning, perhaps the most renowned lodge throughout the world, has just celebrated the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the granting of its charter. The origin of the lodge has been the subject of frequent inquiry and steps are now being taken to have a thorough and reliable history compiled, in such a form as will insure that future generations will have preserved for them an interesting sidelight on the history of the Canongate.

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That the Masons were in existence as a corporate body before 1677 is clearly evident from a study of burghal life at that time and, in a lesser degree, from a phrase in the Canongate Kilwinning charter. By virtue of their burgh charter rights, the craftsmen of Canongate owed no allegiance to their brethren in the city of Edinburgh and the rules governing a craftsman in those early days were far more stringent than those of the strictest trade union today. To ply one's trade outside a craft guild was impossible and, from the very beginning of the burgh of Canongate, there must have been a craft or guild of masons, separate and distinct from their brethren in the adjacent and more powerful city.

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On Dec. 6, 1677, certain brethren presented a petition "to the Right Worshipfull the Master of the Antient Lodge of and at Kilwinning" craving authority to meet together, in a lawful place and to enter and pass any qualified persons as Free and Accepted Masons in the name, on the behalf, and as part of the Lodge of Kilwinning. No documents of that time are now in possession of the lodge, but, fortunately, the facts are recorded in the books of Mother Kilwinning. On Dec. 20, 1677, in the reign of Charles II, that petition was formally presented by Brother Thomas Gib, one of its signatories, at the Mason Court of the Antient Lodge in Kilwinning and that body unanimously granted the desire in all points.

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The lodge claims to be the "premier Scottish warrant of Constitution." The earliest minute in the lodge's possession is dated, Feb. 13, 1735, when the lodge, having met, according to adjournment, a small committee was appointed to consider resolutions and by-laws. Early in 1736 a communication was addressed to the Mother Lodge requesting a confirmation of the charter granted in 1677, which request was granted on June 24, 1736. That charter is in use today.

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The brethren who reorganized the lodge in 1735 were energetic and far-seeing, for, as soon as they had set their house in order, they gave the initiative of the movement that led to the foundation of the Grand Lodge of Scotland. George Fraser, the Master of the lodge, seems to have been the prime mover in this matter. James Boswell was initiated in the lodge in 1759 and, in 1773, was installed Master, which office he held for two years. He not only signed the minutes as Master but, on some occasions, he wrote them himself.

Two months after Boswell had been installed, Dr. Johnson visited Edinburgh and it may be regarded as certain that Boswell brought the doctor to see the beautiful chapel of the lodge.

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Burns arrived in Edinburgh on Nov. 28, 1786, and, within nine days, he paid his first visit to a Masonic lodge by going to the chapel on Dec. 7. On Feb. 1, 1787, Burns was affiliated as a member of that lodge. On March 1 the Master, Alexander Ferguson of Craigdarroch, advocate, the hero of "The Whistle," is said to have conferred upon him the title of poet laureate of the lodge. When Burns visited Edinburgh, the lodge was passing through one of its brightest patches in a checkered career. Masonry was immensely popular in Edinburgh and it was to Canongate Kilwinning that the élite of the city came. Here met the nobles, judges, county gentlemen and literary giants of the day and to the poet, who had come to the capital a stranger, it meant much to meet them on the level of brotherhood. Here he would meet Glencairn, his patron; Creech, his publisher; Smellie, his printer; Nasmyth, who painted his portrait; and Beugo, who engraved it. Here, also, he foregathered with William Dunbar, "Rantin' Roarin' Willie"; with the high school masters, Willie Nicol, William Cruikshanks and Louis Cauvin (who taught him French); with Henry Mackenzie, the author of the "Man of Feeling," who gave him his first press notice in "The Lounger"; and with Prof. Dugald Stewart, who proved one of his stanchest friends.

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The association of Burns with the lodge is its greatest treasure. More than anything else it has hallowed the chapel and made it for all time a Masonic shrine. From the ends of the earth brethren come to experience a thrill of deep emotion in sitting in the lodge room where the Bard of Brotherhood sat. All the members of the lodge realize to the full that, though the lodge is theirs, they are in a sense only custodians of it for the good of the Freemasonry of the world. The chapel is probably the oldest Masonic lodge room in the world. It is not clear from the records where the earliest meetings of the lodge were held but the chapel was completed and consecrated in 1736. It has often been suggested that the chapel could be extended but the members have declared wisely that it shall remain as it is for all time.

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The organ is of particular interest. It was built in 1754 and has the distinction of being, not only one of the oldest in Scotland, but the only instrument in existence on which Burns heard his own songs played. The bas-relief above the organ is of Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd, who was also poet laureate of the lodge. The southeast corner of the lodge, known as the Burns corner, is said to be the part in which he sat at the lodge meetings. On the wall above is an interesting document—the deed of election of William St. Clair as first Grand Master Mason of Scotland; a large painting of St. Clair is said to have been executed by Allan Ramsay, son of the poet.

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The Bible on the altar is one of the famous Breeches Bibles and that on the dais is a Treacle Bible. It was in this lodge room that, in August, 1817, the Supreme Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Scotland was instituted. In the first hundred years of the Lodge's existence—from 1736 to 1836—no fewer than 15 initiates and six affiliated members of the lodge were Grand Master Masons of Scotland and, down to the present day, her sons have filled most of the other offices.

Japan Bursts Into Color and Song as People Go Forth to View Cherry Blossoms

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOKYO—O hanami, "honorable flower viewing," is the quest of all the 70,000,000 Japanese during these days of cherry blossoms. From palace and from the humblest home the Japanese are trooping forth to view the breathless beauty of the cherry blossoms in which the Empire is enwrapped as in a mist of soft pink these sunshiny days.

There are a thousand and one places famous for their cherry blossoms. Along the banks of rivers, trees have been planted in past years and tenderly cared for that Japan may enjoy their beauty for a few days, a week, perhaps, each year. Shrines and temples are seldom without cherry trees in their grounds and public parks are veritable groves of them. No garden, however small, lacks its flowering tree.

The cherry blossom in itself is no more lovely than the flower of the plum, the apple or other trees. It is because there are such masses of them, because they are everywhere, because the whole of the eight great islands is bathed in these clouds of pink that they echo in the heart as do the chords of a great symphony magnificently played.

The streets of Tokyo, in the main drab and dull because unpaved and lined with houses and walls of unpainted wood, suddenly become lanes of beauty. Suddenly, some morning when the sun is pouring down after a day of spring rain, they burst into lanes of sheer beauty that sets the heart and the lips to singing.

The dark green of pines or the lighter green of graceful willows, just budding forth, mingle with this cloud of color. Perhaps the dignified bamboo juts upward through a mass of blossoms.

In the countryside the cherry trees are everywhere. They line the roads and they are reflected in the waters of the rivers. A distant hill is a haze of pink, and nearer at hand a few petals come fluttering through the air, for the cherry blossom lasts so short a time.

It is in part for this very reason that Japan so loves the bloom. The æsthetic sense of the Nation feels that simplicity is the highest art, and joys in the very transitoriness of this beauty.

BONAR LAW'S DAUGHTER AN AMERICAN CITIZEN

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—Mrs. Catherine Law Colwell, daughter of the late Andrew Bonar Law, former Premier of Great Britain, has become an American citizen. She took the oath of citizenship with 600 other aliens in the Federal Court rooms here. She is the wife of Kent Galbraith Colwell of Madison, N. J., to whom she was married in London July 5, 1926.

Mr. Colwell is the son of Capt. J. C. Colwell, U. S. N., retired. At the time of the marriage he was manager of a London branch of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.



Now SUMMER HOMES Awake

NATURE has opened her Summer home and imitative humans are hastening to follow her example. Along the shore . . . in the mountains . . . villas and cottages are stirring into life. The summer exodus has begun.

Opening a country home always reveals necessary changes or replacements in the furnishings. Here Paine's is admirably fitted to help.

For years this store has devoted particular thought and creative talent to Summer furniture so that the very name "Paine's" connotes a unique grasp of Summer home needs.

Wide variety . . . an experienced staff . . . every facility including fast motor delivery to your door . . . await the call to put your home in Summer mood. A representative will come to you on request. Conferring entails no obligation.

One of many innovations in Summer rugs is the "Sunland," of braided rice straw in colorful Japanese designs. 6x9 ft., $50. The Drapery Section is pleased to suggest original treatments and color-schemes for windows. Mohairs are the newest fabric for hangings, upholstery, slip covers, bedspreads, $2 yard up. Lamp Gallery is showing many new arrivals in wrought iron floor lamps, glass and pottery table lamps and decorative shades specially purchased for country home requirements.

Willow, stick willow and Chinese peel combine pleasantly on porch and terrace. Wing chair at extreme left, stick willow, enameled green and yellow, with printed linen cushions, $78. Umbrella, green and black with wistaria design, $38. Green table, $19.50. Metal chairs, $5.25. Stick willow chair right of pillar, $19.50. Hour-glass chair, $12.50. Chinese peel chair, $21. Varsity chair (on porch), enameled iris and primrose with flowered linen cushions, $69.50. Armchair, $38. Sofa, $135.

Payments distributed over a period of time may be arranged

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'Slow Mail' From Basra to Bombay Calls at Interesting Old Ports

Bushire Has No Harbor, Large Vessels Send Launches —Opposite Are Bahrein Pearl Fisheries, a Bone of Contention Between England and Persia

By MARC T. GREENE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MASKAT, Arabia—There are two sailings of passenger steamers weekly from Basra down the remaining 75 miles of the Tigris River into the Persian Gulf, through that to the Sea of Oman, thence into the Arabian Sea and to Karachi and Bombay.

These lines, British, of course, are the "fast mail" and the "slow mail." The former, making but two stops, reaches Bombay in seven days from Basra. The slower steamer, which tarries a dozen times or more, requires 12, but in the course of these calls at some of the least-known places in the world—strange and mysterious places much more familiar to men two or three centuries ago than today.

Of them all, this little town of Maskat, once Portuguese, is the most picturesque and interesting. The guns of its crumbling fort, mark of the power which once was Portugal, practically commanded the entrance to the entire Persian Gulf, with the rich lands and prosperous towns which then bordered it. Today Maskat commands only the interest of the few strangers which seek it out, for it is apart from the world and forgotten. Indeed to those who have never been there—and have perhaps heard mention of it—it is known chiefly as the hottest place in the world, where, during the summer months the temperature mounts to 135 in the shade.

Basra itself, the starting point of the Persian Gulf route to Bombay, is a place of many interests, especially just now with the Wahabi tribesmen almost in sight of it. It is curiously situated, being within a few miles of the Persian frontier on the one side and at the very edge of the most hostile part of the Arabian desert on the other. It was once on a trade route far more important than that which passes through it today; for along here the caravans came from Central Asia and the Far East, came for hundreds of years, and Basra was one of the principal tarrying places.

Arrest of Sheik of Mahomerah

Down the Tigris about 20 miles, just beyond a palm-lined stream where two white granite slabs mark the boundary of Irak and Persia, an expansive establishment of cream-white buildings lines the river. It is surrounded by date palms and fair green lawns and such other embellishments as might be expected to please a Persian potentate and his retinue. This is the sumptuous abode from which the Sheik of Mahomerah was lately ejected by the Shah of Persia and taken in exile to Teheran, an affair which may before long figure in international politics.

The Sheik greatly aided the British Government at this vital point during 1914-18 and certain persons in England have been urging the Foreign Office to intercede for him at Teheran. But, as the story goes at Basra, it was his own arrogance that brought about his temporary eclipse. It appears that the Sheik was wont to live here beside the Tigris in all his luxuriousness and pay little or no heed to the fact that he really had a sovereign at Teheran. The present Shah is of a different temper to his predecessor, to whom the Sheik of Mahomerah is said to have made rich and beautiful gifts and thus secured immunity from taxation and so on.

The Sheik and his Shah thus came to cross purposes, and the Shah won, which is the reason why the beautiful palace beside the Tigris is falling into decay, even as the glories of the Forbidden City at Peking. Moreover, the Sheik is said to have hidden no less than 2000 rifles beneath the floor of the harem, which, being found by officers from Teheran, gave rise to certain uncomfortable speculations on the part of the Shah as to their proposed use.

A few miles down the river from Mahomerah is the great plant of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, around which a modern community, with all European amenities, is rapidly growing up. Pipe lines from hundreds of miles inland run here to supply great tank ships from all parts of the world. Electric lights, automobiles and even tramcars are familiar sights now along the Tigris, where a few years ago there was only the desert with its date palms.

Just below the mouth of the Tigris, on the Arabian side, is the little sheik-ruled state of Koweit, a tiny community, nominally independent, having a treaty agreement with England. This is a state upon which King Ibn Saud has long cast covetous eyes, as indeed he has upon the entire Persian Gulf coast. There has, then, been much apprehension lest Feisal ed Dawish and his tribesmen make a descent upon Koweit, a pleasant little palm-fringed community. The British Government, therefore, landed a considerable force of marines there a few weeks ago and a small British cruiser and a couple of sloops are in the harbor at present. One of the sloops was among those present at Wanshien, China, during the disturbances of a year and a half ago. And so little, scarce-known Koweit is now the base of a considerable British force, which will protect it and its tiny neighboring states from onslaughts from the desert.

Town of Bushire

Across the Gulf on the Persian side is the considerable town of Bushire, principal port of the Persian Gulf and post of a British "political agent," which is the title bestowed upon British representatives in Persian towns on the Gulf. Bushire is an ancient pile of buildings on a point into the Gulf, somewhat like old Sidon. It has no harbor and the shallow water about it keeps a large vessel nearly five miles away, contact being made in a launch and native dhows. A day's sail south on the other side are the much-discussed Bahrein Islands, center of the Gulf pearl fisheries, and at present wrangled about by England and Persia. The islands are well on the Arabian side, however, and it takes a good deal of elasticity of the fancy to attribute them to Persia.

A little beyond on the Arabian side is the strange little town of Dubai, located on an island a few miles off the mainland, and belonging to the State of Qatar. This, like Mecca and Medina, is a "forbidden city" for the white man, though it is virtually under British protection. Its Sheik is said once to have argued thus: "I have a peaceful little town here where no dissension arises, neither controversy with the white man. Should I permit him to mingle with my people it is not improbable that an 'incident' will presently occur. What then happens? A gunboat appears and fires shots over, or possibly into, my hitherto peaceful little town. My town will then be no longer peaceful, neither in all likelihood shall I continue as its Sheik. I will, therefore, have no white man at all in my town, and thus no 'incident' shall occur."

Linga Not Forbidden

And so, although an agglomeration of strangely clad and voluble natives appears alongside our ship in equally strange craft, no one goes ashore in Dubai, the fascination and lure of which is, therefore, all the more noticeable. But Linga, the next tarrying-place, is not forbidden, and it is an ancient native town not unlike Dubai. The ship then calls at Henjam, Bunder Abbas and Djask, all on the Persian side, each of which necessitates a long small-boat journey, for the waters of the Gulf are shallow a long way out from the land.

At Henjam there is a British cable and wireless station with a few British in charge. Bunder Abbas, 50 miles farther on, is much the same sort of place, a row of buildings along a low sandy shore, with a great, grim mountain range in the background. At one end of the island on which the town stands was a British military station during the war and the long pier is still there. At Djask, an over-night run from Bunder Abbas, there is another British wireless station, and here, as the stop is usually all day, the Britishers among the ship's crew frequently go ashore for a game of cricket—if the weather is not too hot.

An Old, Old Town

Next comes Maskat, a very different place from any of those thus far visited, an old, old town with many Portuguese ruins, picturesquely situated among great mountains of rock and having a good harbor. There is an American mission here which works along the coast and far inland. Dr. Harrison, who is in charge of it, has written a book on "The Arab at Home," which is a standard work on the Arabs of this part of Arabia. In mid-March the climate here is delightful, but during the summer, with its hot winds from the Arabian deserts and the radiation of the sun's heat from the surrounding rocks, the temperature rises to appalling heights. Maskat is really outside the Gulf itself, being on the Oman Sea and the capital of the Sultan-ruled, British-protected state of the same name.

It was once a considerable sea power and included Zanzibar among its dependencies. After Maskat there come the ports of Charbur, Gwadi and Pasni before Karachi, and Mangrole and Verawal between Karachi and Bombay. Charbur is in Persia and Gwadi and Pasni are in Baluchistan. Gwadi still remains a possession of Oman, the only lingering remainder of the considerable power which once attached to that state. The Baluchistan ports are fishing towns, sending to Bombay quantities of dried fish, sharks' fins and bêche-de-mer. From Pasni it is a short day's sail to Karachi and from there 500 miles to Bombay.

Letter From Uncle at Geneva

Individual Characteristics of Members of Council Outlined for Nephew's Benefit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Geneva

DEAR JOHN—

You are so interested, you say, in the description of the Security Committee and the Preparatory Disarmament Commission that you also want a pen sketch of the Council of the League of Nations. I agree with you, it is important that we should try to understand the men who are molding the course of events, by seeing them at work and studying their motives.

The Council at Work

The old idea that the art of diplomacy consisted in scoring off your neighbors is happily now out of fashion. It has yielded to the conviction that the good of one's own country can only in the long run be attained by promoting the good of all concerned. There was no such feeling of interdependence among the nations before, no such realization of the wickedness and folly of war. Geneva is producing a type of foreign ministers of a higher moral caliber who are working out the problems of Europe on new lines.

Now let us have a look at the Council at work. It is a smaller body than the Preparatory Disarmament Commission, for it has 14 members only. You know most of them by name, Sir Austen Chamberlain, Aristide Briand, Dr. Stresemann, Vittorio Scialoja and the South American delegates, and you have seen pictures of them all. Francisco Urrutia took the chair at the last Council meeting; he followed Tcheng-loh, China, while Aguerro y Bethancourt, Cuba, will be the next chairman.

"Think as Europeans!"

Sir Austen Chamberlain with his eyeglass and carefully brushed hair and well-groomed appearance catches one's eye on entering the Council room, so thoroughly English-looking that no one could ever mistake him as belonging to any other nation. He has the traditional qualities of his race: "Slow to speak and slow to anger," is not a bad description of him. He has the great advantage of knowing his own mind, and never leaves the Council in any doubt as to the policy of his Government, while he is at the same time a sincere and ardent supporter of the League.

Aristide Briand, who sits on the right of the president, is about as unlike Chamberlain as any man could well be. He always reminds me of a Breton farmer, and his thick hair, shaggy eyebrows and broad sweep of shoulders give him an air of strength and determination. And his eloquence is a priceless asset for the League, in which he has unbounded faith. It was Briand who coined the phrase: "Learn to think as Europeans."

Vittorio Scialoja, the Italian, has been called the philosopher of the Council. His pensive look and gentle way of speaking have given him this title, and his constant reiteration of the value of delay in settling disputes between nations has passed into a proverb at Geneva.

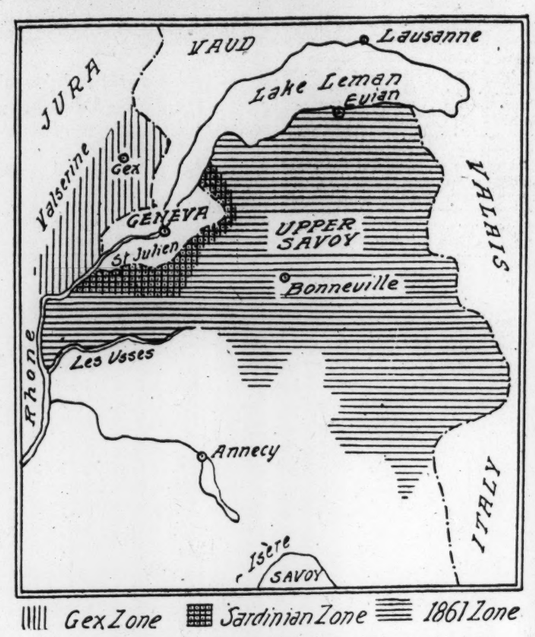
Now take a good look at Stresemann. You will not easily forget him, but if you think of him as a typical Prussian junker you will be wrong. Of course he looks very German, but he has none of that aggressive air which distinguishes the masterful type of Prussian. His voice is not harsh or guttural, but "suaviter in modo, fortiter in re." He is still young as statesmen go, and has, I believe, a great future before him. On his shoulders, perhaps more than on any other man's in Europe, rest the immediate destinies of Europe.

And now I must end. But just take a last look at the Council and mark Tcheng-loh, who is such a gentle example of his race, and the calm, passive features of van Blokland, whom I told you about in my last letter.

Don't forget that the 14 nations which compose the Council are drawn from three continents. Their interests are of the most varied kind, and only a few years ago four of the present permanent members of the Council were engaged in a bitter struggle with the fifth (Germany). Don't therefore be impatient when you hear that the Council has not finally settled the riddle of security and disarmament, or succeeded in solving a dispute to the satisfaction of everyone concerned.

Your affectionate uncle,
H. F. S.

Center of Franco-Swiss Zone Controversy



By Permission of the Permanent Court of International Justice

MAP SHOWING THE FREE ZONES

A Convention in 1861 Regulated the Status of Upper Savoy, and in 1906 That of the Gex District. Their Geographical Position Made Communication With France Difficult, and in 1918 Negotiations Were Begun by Berne and Paris, With the Result That the Free Zone System Was Declared "No Longer Consistent With Present Conditions."

World Court Hears Free Zone Views on Gex and Savoy

Franco-Swiss Contest Covers Subject of Long-Standing Negotiations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—The controversy of the free zones of the land of Gex and Upper Savoy which, on March 29, was brought before the World Court by the French and Swiss Governments, is one of many long-standing negotiations. These zones are small territories belonging to France, but placed outside the French customs barriers. The status of these districts was finally regulated by a convention of June 24, 1861, as to Upper Savoy, and Oct. 20, 1906, as to the Gex district. The reason for these regulations was the geographical position of these zones which made communication between them and France very difficult. They had throughout the centuries their economic ties with Switzerland, notably Geneva, to which city they sold their agricultural products.

During the nineteenth century difficulties have arisen out of this peculiar situation, for instance in 1849, when a fairly low customs tariff was imposed by the Canton of Geneva on goods entering its territory which had formerly entered free. The result of this measure was immediately felt in the zones, which were thus stifled between two customs barriers.

At the end of the war 1914-18, the French Government decided to put an end to the situation arising out of the existence of the free zones. Thus the French Government denounced the conventions which held up the free zone régime.

Negotiations were entered into between Berne and Paris, with the result that the Treaty of Versailles, Article 435, declared that the free zone system was "no longer consistent with present conditions," and that both countries had to come to an agreement "with a view to settling the status of these territories." On Aug. 7, 1921, these negotiations began, resulting in an agreement. As is customary in Switzerland, the zones convention was submitted to a popular vote and rejected in February, 1923.

Fresh negotiations followed, leading to the special agreement of Oct. 30, 1924, whereby the case was subjected to the World Court in The Hague. It was very soon after its conclusion ratified by Switzerland, but France has ratified it only recently. Directly after this ratification, both governments addressed themselves—as has been stated—to the Court with a demand that the case should be taken up.

MEXICAN LIBRARIANS COMING TO MEETING

Delegation to Discuss Co-operation With Americans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—The invitation of the American Library Association and of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace to attend the annual meeting of the Library Association at West Baden, Ind., May 28, has been accepted by Mexico, and Dr. J. M. Puig Casauranc, Secretary of Public Instruction, has appointed a distinguished delegation to represent Mexico.

It is headed by Señorita Esperanza Velazquez Bringas, leading woman attorney of Mexico and chief of the library section of the Department of Public Instruction.

The tour will include visits to libraries in Houston, St. Louis, Chicago, Ann Arbor, Detroit, Cleveland, Fort Wayne, Indianapolis, Washington and New York.

Before the regular session at West Baden, the Mexican delegation will meet informally with some 50 leading American librarians, including the officials of the American Library Association, to discuss plans for intellectual co-operation and the interchange of books between Mexico, Canada and the United States.

AIR TOUR PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—Mary Pickford, Douglas Fairbanks and Charlie Chaplin are negotiating with the K. L. M.—the Royal Dutch Air Service Company—for a European round flight beginning in the middle of June. Such flights by private plane are not expensive for those earning "star" incomes. The rate is 72 cents per mile, with a minimum of 300 miles a day. Demurrage for days when the plane is not used amounts to only about $48 per diem.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE

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CANADA IS ON THE EVE OF GREAT PROSPERITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ont.—Manufacturers of Ontario are looking to north country development with a great deal of enthusiasm. S. R. Parsons of the British American Oil Company, a former president of the Canadian Manufacturers Association, stated the point emphatically in an address to the Ontario division of the association at its annual convention here. The same idea was expanded by T. B. Drynan, reiring chairman of the division.

"Canada," said Mr. Parsons, "is on the threshold of advancement and prosperity such as we never dreamed of in the past. Everything points to a great development from end to end of the country, and even the old dividing line of the rock area, as we used to think of it, the pre-Cambrian shield extending from Quebec to Saskatchewan, is now uniting the east and the west."

Light Fiction Waning in Britain, Is Report of Public Librarians

Shaw, Barrie and Masefield Brought Into "Lighter Serious" Category, While Technical Works Such as Engineering Are Found to Be in Increasing Demand

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Is the reading of light fiction on the wane in England? There are growing indications that it is and that, in place of the light novel, the public is showing an increasing demand for more serious books.

Public librarians in London, Hampstead, Hackney, Chelsea, Shoreditch, and Middlesbrough agree that book-borrowers are evincing a higher taste in literature and that best sellers do not pull so strongly as they did right after the war. Thus at Middlesbrough, for instance, the percentage of fiction issued from the library in 1927 declined from 71.5 to 71. Moreover of 7447 new borrowers, 1309 took out tickets for serious or non-fiction works.

Guy W. Keeling, honorary secretary of the Library Association, said: "There is no doubt that the public is reading more and more serious books. This applies particularly to technical and educational works. Improved education is doubtless responsible."

M. Marston, secretary of the National Book Council, said: "This desire on the part of the reading public for more serious works has arisen since the war. Educational and travel books are more commonly asked for. Works on engineering and like subjects are much in demand."

W. H. Parker, chief public librarian for Hackney, said: "Young people particularly are showing a tendency toward more serious works. George Bernard Shaw, Sir James Barrie, and John Masefield are the authors they prefer in the 'lighter serious' category."

"Last year's figures," said the Hampstead public librarian, "showed that only 10 per cent more fiction books were issued than non-fiction. The figures speak for themselves."

"I agree with the Middlesbrough librarian's statement," said T. Green of the Shoreditch Public Library. "There is a general increase in the issue of books from public libraries and the non-fiction works are more than holding their own."

"The demand for serious books is not attributable to the fact that people are growing more serious," said H. H. Quinn, public librarian of Chelsea. "Their improved education is responsible."

The current report of the public libraries committee in England and Wales shows that the average percentage of non-fiction volumes read, of the total number issued from city public libraries, was 22, and for rural libraries 25 per cent.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY'S PLEA MEETS SUCCESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ont.—The public appeal of the University of Western Ontario for an endowment fund of $2,000,000 is making good progress, and the university executives believe it will be successful. At the conclusion of an intensive campaign which had as its objective the collection of $1,000,000 in the city of London alone, it was announced that the total had reached $700,000, and was still rising. Attention is now to be directed to the 14 counties surrounding London, from which $1,000,000 is also to be asked.

The $2,000,000 desired by the university does not provide for additions to the university plant, but only for auxiliary revenue to make the best use of the plant, which is modern and of sufficient capacity for immediate needs.

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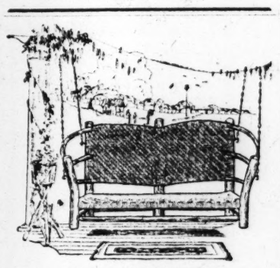
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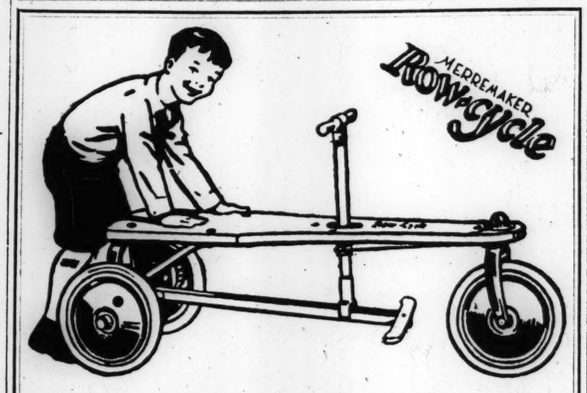
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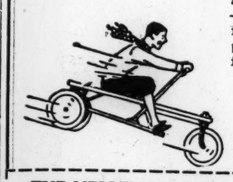


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CHICAGO TO SET NEW VALUATION BASE FOR TAXES

Revaluation of Real Estate in City and County Ordered By State Commission

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Protests against unfair taxation in Chicago have brought an order for revaluation of all the real estate in the city and county. This ruling was issued by the state tax commission. It will not apply to this year's payment of taxes but is designed to furnish a new basis of taxation for the next three years. The order is without precedent here, and upsets a quadrennial assessment just completed.

The institute of public utilities and land economics at Northwestern University is preparing for an investigation of taxing practices in the various states. Its aim is to focus the best methods as a basis for revision of the system here.

The inquiry of the institute will be supported by nine state organizations, including the Illinois Bankers' Association, Illinois Agricultural Association, Illinois League of Women Voters and the Illinois State Teachers' Association.

"This is a very important movement," said Prof. Richard T. Ely, director of the institute, who served as chairman of the initial meeting. "The result should be of value everywhere."

Dr. Ely said the need of tax reform seemed greater in Illinois than in most states. Omar Wright, vice-president of the State Bankers' Association, was made chairman of the permanent conference.

Conditions have been such that citizens last year organized a reform committee. Prof. H. D. Simpson of the institute, headed by Dr. Ely, recently declared that from $28,000,000 to $30,000,000 was taken from Chicago taxpayers annually by a process of confiscation through over-assessment of property. Others have charged that one section of real estate owners overpays $30,000,000 annually, while the other taxpayers are undervalued and benefit to that extent.

The tax question reached its climax when this spring's tax bills were mailed out. They went into the hands of the taxpayers unusually late. At the tax collector's office it was said that the delay had been caused by the extra work of this year. In the newspapers it has been charged that politicians were interested in seeing that the new tax bills did not get out before the primary election.

Every four years property in this county is reassessed. This is the first year of tax paying on the new assessment. The collector's office points out that there has been a great increase in property values in many sections since the last assessment. Also the tax rate was raised. The combination of the two changes operated to make an increase.

The total real estate tax bill of the county this year is $224,499,000, of which $134,870,663 was paid prior to the final day without penalty. This left $90,000,000 delinquent. The delinquent total is always large, but this is larger than usual.

Is Air Mortgaged? Court Will Decide

Development of Large Area on Chicago's Lake Front Hinges on Ruling

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The phrase "free as the air" has its modern limitations, lawyers have found in their study of air rights in crowded cities. The development of such rights over one of the most potentially valuable tracts in the United States awaits the ruling of a local court in an action to clear title.

An investment in commercial construction conservatively estimated at $200,000,000 probably depends on the outcome.

The question involved in the suit, a friendly proceeding begun by the Illinois Central Railroad against the United States Trust Company of New York City as the principal defendant, is whether the air is mortgaged under an instrument securing a bond issue financed in 1874.

If the air is found to be unmortgaged—representatives of the railroad say such air rights were not contemplated when the mortgage was executed—the way will be cleared for it to plan the development of a huge down-town area. This extends over its switchyards, which end at the south bank of the Chicago River and lie adjacent to Michigan Boulevard.

Engineers, surveyors, and lawyers have worked out methods of platting air rights somewhat similar to the blocking out of a land survey, it is stated. Thus a given block of air may be located as certainly by construction engineers as though it were a block of land.

Yale Increases Pay of Faculty

Rise of $500 Given in 141 Posts—Minimum of $6000 for Full Professorships

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Yale Corporation has increased by $500 the salaries in each grade of the assistant professorships and associate professorships and has raised the minimum salary for full professors from $5000 to $6000. These are the grades in which, it is felt, the need for larger salaries is most pressing.

The salaries of 124 members of the faculties of the undergraduate schools—i. e., Yale College, the Sheffield Scientific School and the Freshman Year—and of the Graduate School and 17 members of the faculties of the professional schools will be affected by this action of the president and fellows. The number includes 81 assistant professors, 34 associate professors, and 26 professors, a total of 141.

These additions, the announcement stated, are over and above the advances in salary already given by the university during the current academic year to 87 members of the Yale faculty and the combined increases involve an additional annual expenditure of $166,000.

As later payments to the Yale Endowment Fund are received the corporation expects that further increases in the professorial salaries will be made so that when the final installments of the Endowment Fund are paid in, the Yale salary schedules may be substantially on a parity with those of any other American university.

Modern Youth Is Defended by Dean

Mr. Randall Says Colleges Getting Upper Hand on Drink Problem

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FALL RIVER, Mass.—"The colleges today are getting the upper hand on the drink problem," Otis E. Randall, dean of Brown University, told the Adams Club of the First Congregational Church.

Dean Randall deplored the tendency of students to seek studies which lead into the largest incomes, and said: "Fitness for college cannot be measured solely by examinations on mental accomplishments. The great aim of the college is to mold men to go into the world to serve all and make the world a better place in which to live.

"I receive many letters," he declared, "in which the modern youth is criticized for an alleged lack of ideals, models and aspirations. These letters are mostly from parents who have given up hopes, and as a last resort try to have the college make a man of their boy.

"The trouble is the parents themselves do not understand the boy. They realize too late their responsibilities. The boys of today are just as good as boys ever were."

A Scene as Old as Ancient Israel



Photo by Permission of Cassar, Valletta

Although Dressed in Modern Clothes, the Native Folk of Malta, Such as These Lace Makers, Seem Often to Have Stepped Right Out of Scenes From the Bible, and, Indeed, the Even Tenor of Their Days Recalls the Simplicity of Biblical Narrative.

Modern Versions of Biblical Scenes Still Glimpsed in Malta

Here Is the Simple Carpenter's Shop; Here the Ox Is Yoked With the Ass to Tread Out the Corn; Here a Woman Brings an Earthenware Pitcher to the Well

Senglea, Malta
Special Correspondence

ON THE Mediterranean island of Malta—that land where still can be heard the Aramaic language which Jesus used—the march of time has scarcely altered the essential characteristics of the old stock of Maltese people. Of course, the present inhabitants of Valletta and the "Three Cities" are slightly modified in appearance, in speech and even in habit by over a cenutry's familiarity with British and Italian residents and visitors. But leaving these, let us get right back to the soil, into cities like Zcitun (pronounced Zaytoon), into Dingli, or into the sister island of Gorzo. If ever a living photograph of the apostolic type was revealed before the gaze of our modern, bustling civilization, surely here we have discovered that photograph.

Hidden Away for Centuries

Here in two small islands miles away from land seems to have been hidden away from the changing influences of intervening centuries, not a canvas, not a stone image, but a real human model or photograph (or call it what you will), of that type of people who received Jesus into their midst.

Would you see a little carpenter's shop with the children helping the father with hatchet and saw? Here is also the ass yoked with the ox treading out the corn. Here is the woman at the well with an earthenware pitcher.

There is one difference only and that is this: The people of Malta conform to modern custom in the way of clothing, more or less. Thus the average visitor rushing around the various "sights," as he calls them, looks not on the people because they are not what he calls "picturesque." The automobile whisks the tourist to a pile of stones here, a Neolithic temple there, here a famous tapestry to be seen, there a Grand Master's tomb, now a church, then a famous dome, yonder a lovely vista and now an old fort or what-not, and all the while the tourist may miss what is perhaps the most unique and really worth-while exhibit anywhere to be seen, the people themselves, who seem living reproductions of those pictures we have all been seeking to visualize for centuries past, in fact, ever since the Gospels have been translated into western tongues.

Descendants of Tyre and Sidon

Space forbids making an adequate pen painting of the real inward character of these splendid people. For splendid they are in all ways that matter. Few perhaps can either read or write. What of that? We moderns judge our fellow creatures largely by their erudition. True worth is not a matter of education, nor a standard of luxury.

The direct descendant of your seafaring sons of Tyre and Sidon has few wants. He is a happy and contented person with his large family around him, winning his way by a fine system of intensive cultivation out of a quarter of an acre of soil perched up here and there between great limestone bowlders. Father, mother and children rise with the sun, proceed to church to get the day's blessing, and are at work by 5 in the morning. The day's toil over, to church again to give thanks. He takes his labor and his devotions gladly. At his work he sings the day through. It is the same old tune, or so it seems to the casual listener from abroad. The words are invented by the singer as the tune progresses.

He dearly loves his "fiesta," and will save the year through in order to contribute his little share to the decoration of the village church and streets and the festivities which are the usual accompaniment of the patronal festival of his church.

On Sunday evening he takes out the famly in the little flat cart, with the diminutive galloping donkey, down to the seaside for a swim, or into the neighboring town to match his speed against the fastest donkeys of the countryside. And donkeys do travel in Malta and they seem to enjoy the racing as much as their proud owners.

We moderns like to say that ambition is an important element in modern progress. They know not the word and have no equivalent for it in their ancient language. All they ask is that the fruit of their earthly labor shall receive due reward.

Is not this, then, the simple type which Jesus lived among and to whom he told his lessons, to be passed on to the uttermost parts of the earth?

Arbitration Wins Honor for Itself

American Association Gets $25,000 for Research in Case It Settled

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A $25,000 fund to further research in commercial arbitration has been given to the American Arbitration Association, according to an announcement by the directors at their quarterly meeting just held here.

The fund, known as the Frederick Brown Research Fund, given jointly by Mr. Brown and Samuel A. Herzog, both of New York City, was the direct result of arbitration.

Mr. Brown and Mr. Herzog submitted a case involving $125,000 in real estate commissions to the association. The original claim was reduced to $12,500, and the suggestion was made that it be settled by contributing the amount to the association for research work. Mr Brown, according to the announcement, personally contributed an additional $12,500 to the fund, making the total of $25,000.

Baltimore Plans to Teach Trades for City Youth

Commerce Association Backs Move for System of Vocational Schools

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BALTIMORE, Md.—The Baltimore Association of Commerce is developing plans to provide one of the most complete systems of vocational education in the United States, it has just been announced here. A special committee has been making a study of the schools in Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Milwaukee, Buffalo, Los Angeles and Denver.

The committee suggests that there be established in Baltimore a school for vocational training covering the major trade, industrial and commercial occupations in both elementary and secondary grades, the system to be administered on a basis of importance equal to that for administering the elementary, junior and high schools.

"Nothing is more important in the industrial development of our city," says the report, "than the setting up of educational facilities which will assure trained and efficient workers."

The report recommends that the vocational system be developed on a full time basis.

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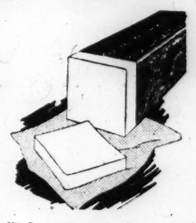
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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

MRS. HURD WINS IN TWO MATCHES

Reaches Sixth Round of British Golf—Miss Collett Is Eliminated

HUNSTANTON, Eng. (AP) — Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd, Philadelphia, won her way into the sixth round of the British women's golf championship by defeating Miss Doris Chambers, former British champion, 6 up and 5 to play.

As Mrs. Hurd and Miss Chambers started their fifth-round match, weather conditions were little better than those prevailing in the morning.

Miss Chambers won the first hole with a par 4, Mrs. Hurd taking 5, but her veteran opponent took the next four before Miss Chambers could get another par 4 to win at the sixth. Mrs. Hurd came back with a 3 to win the short seventh and a 5 was good enough to win the eighth. The ninth was halved in 5s, leaving Mrs. Hurd 4 up at the turn.

She then stepped out to win the tenth, halve the next two and close the match out with a win at the thirteenth, where she was down in par 4. The cards:

Mrs. Hurd, out....5 5 5 4 x 5 3 5 5—42
Miss Chambers, out.4 6 8 5 7 4 4 6 5—49
Mrs. Hurd, in 5 5 4 4
Miss Chambers, in.6 5 4 6

Inability to cope with English spring weather at its worst and the steadiness of Miss Mabel Wragg, determined little Yorkshire woman, today removed Miss Glenna Collett from the British women's golf championship in the fourth round. The American girl's ambition to take the trophy to the United States for the first time was shattered when she lost 3 up and 2 to play in a match in which she never was on her game.

Miss Collett's defeat, one of the greatest upsets of British golf, was due in part to the weather conditions which included hail, rain and a cold gale; but it is only fair to say that the English girl adjusted her game to the prevailing conditions better than the American player.

The American challenger might have weathered the storm and won if she had been able to sink some of her putts early in the match, but her hands were numb, the putter grip wet and slippery and her putting on the outward holes contributed to her later defeat.

The storm also swept Miss Elizabeth Curtis, Clinton, Ia., and Mrs. Stewart Hanley, Detroit, Mich., out of the championship, leaving Mrs. Hurd, who was born in Britain, as the lone American challenger.

Miss Collett's defeat came on the sixteenth green, where she so decisively elliminated Mrs. Temple Dobell yesterday. After being 3 down at the eleventh, the American had steadied to win the twelfth and halve three holes running. Hope ran high among her friends that she would yet pull herself together and climb out of the hole she had dug for herself. Then to their disappointment she stood on the sixteenth tee, high on a ridge facing the sea from which the harsh wind swept, took a wood club for the shot to the green 155 yards away, and half smothered her ball. Miss Wragg seized the unexpected opportunity. She laid a perfect shot six yards to the left of the pin. Miss Collett sent a mashie niblic to the green and putted past the hole. Miss Wragg laid her approach putt dead and Miss Collett ran across the green with both hands outstretched in congratulation.

The American seemed to welcome the relief from having to play under such condition. The little gallery which had struggled through the storm with the players applauded as much for Miss Collett, who did not know that golf could be played in such weather and never before had attempted it, as for the English girl who had defeated the girl picked to win the title.

Despite the severe storm, Miss Collett got a par 4, winning the first hole from Miss Wragg, who was in the bunkers twice and took a 6. A piercing cross-wind caused Miss Collett to top her second shot, which was really the first poor wood chip shot she has made at Hunstanton. The American girl lost the third hole. She took an 8 and her opponent got a 6, squaring the match. Miss Collett sliced her second shot out of bounds. The next was in the bunker and she was on the green in 6. Miss Wragg won the short fourth with a par 3. Miss Collett missing a five-foot putt and going 1 down.

After losing three holes in succession, the third, fourth and fifth, and going 2 down, Miss Collett won the sixth with a perfectly played par 4 to her opponent's 6. Miss Collett encountered the greatest difficulties during the gale on the fourth and fifth holes. By the time the sixth was reached the rain had stopped, but there was no sign that the wind would let up.

Miss Collett missed a two-foot putt at the short seventh. She lost the hole with a 5 to her opponent's 4 and was 2 down again. The eighth was halved in 6s and the ninth in 5s. Miss Collett sank an eight-foot putt to halve the ninth with Miss Wragg's ball hanging on the lip of the cup.

The tenth was halved in 5s. Miss Collett went 3 down at the eleventh. Putting badly from 20 feet, she was two yards off the line and her next shot was short of the cup. Miss Wragg chipped from the edge of the green and was down in 5. Miss Collett took 6.

Miss Wragg picked up on the twelfth, giving Miss Collett the hole in 3 and making the American 2 down. Miss Wragg had been in two bunkers and had taken five shots without getting on the green when she picked up. The thirteenth hole was halved in 6s, Miss Collett sinking a six-foot putt.

The American girl, steadying her play, drove to the fourteenth green and barely missed a 20-foot putt while Miss Wragg chipped and then sank a five-footer for a half in 3s, still leaving Miss Collett 2 down. The fifteenth was halved in 5s, Miss Collett sinking a 12-foot putt.

With her efforts at the fourteenth and fifteenth in vain and facing an uphill fight for the last three holes, the American girl slipped at the sixteenth getting a 4 while her British opponent was down in 3, taking the match. Their cards:

Miss Wragg, out.. 6 6 6 3 5 6 4 6 5—47
Miss Collette, out.. 4 6 8 4 6 4 5 6 5—48
Miss Wragg, in.... 5 5 7 6 3 5 3
Miss Collett, in.... 5 6 3 6 3 5 4

Mrs. Hurd defeated Miss Aline Dobson, a veteran English player, 5 and 3. Miss Curtis lost to Miss Joy Winn, 6 and 5, and Mrs. Hanley lost to Miss Molly Gourlay, English champion in 1926, 7 and 6.

The Scottish upbringing of Mrs. Hurd in North Berwick may have aided her to control the ball. She was off the fairway only twice and even on the windswept greens she putted well. This afternoon Mrs. Hurd meets Miss Doris Chambers, an English player who won the British title in 1923.

Maine Looks Good to Keep Its Title

New England I. A. A. Track Championships at Tech Field

NEW ENGLAND I. A. A. TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONS

Year	Winner	Points
1887	Dartmouth	36
1888	Amherst	35
1889	Dartmouth	40
1890	Amherst	50
1891	Amherst	62
1892	Amherst	55
1893	Amherst	40
1894	Technology	38
1895	Dartmouth	33
1896	Dartmouth	40
1897	Dartmouth	29
1898	Amherst-Brown	24
1899	Bowdoin	23
1900	Williams	30⅔
1901	Williams	32 1-6
1902	Amherst	36
1903	Amherst	51
1904	Amherst	43⅓
1905	Dartmouth	38¾
1906	Dartmouth	36
1907	Dartmouth	47
1908	Dartmouth	49
1909	Dartmouth	32½
1910	Dartmouth	26¾
1911	Williams	30
1912	Dartmouth	46
1913	Dartmouth	62
1914	Dartmouth	57½
1915	Dartmouth	36⅓
1916	Dartmouth	50½
1917	Technology	61
1918	Technology	74
1919	Technology	37
1920	Technology	33
1921	Technology	46
1922	Technology-Boston	24
1923	Bowdoin	29⅓
1924	Boston College	32
1925	Bowdoin-Boston College	24
1926	Technology	31
1927	Maine	24¼

The forty-second annual outdoor track and field championship meet of the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association takes place at Tech Field, Cambridge, Friday and Saturday of this week with University of Maine appearing to have a fine chance of retaining the team championship which it won last year for the first time in the history of the association. Maine scored 24¼ points in 1927 and the 65 2-3 points which the Orono athletes scored last Saturday in winning the Maine State Intercollegiate A. A. championship meet indicates that there is a whole lot of strength in this year's Maine squad. Forty and two-thirds points were scored in the field events, in the Maine State meet, and it looks as if this would be the department of the games which would pull Maine through to its second championship, if it defends successfully.

Bowdoin College, Bates College, Holy Cross and University of New Hampshire appear to be the colleges which will give Maine its greatest battle for the title. Much of the success or failure of the Holy Cross team will rest with what Capt. Earl C. MacDonald '28 is able to do in the high and low hurdles and running high jump. If in condition, he would make his college a serious rival for the team title; but it hardly seems as if he would be in shape to do his best work. W. E. Carrington, in the javelin throw; Patrick Sweeney '30, in the 16-pound shotput and throwing the discus, and James Daley '30 in the broad jump, will have to make serious inroads into Maine's point-winners in the field events to give the Worcester team a chance for first place.

New Hampshire Has Star

New Hampshire offers an athlete who should be pretty close to top individual scorer in the person of Paul V. Toolin '28. In a dual meet against Boston College he scored 19 points and he looks as if he could pick up at least two firsts in the New England out of the high and low hurdles, 220-yard dash, high jump and javelin throw. He should be one of the individual stars of the meet with E. F. Black '29 of Maine his closest rival. Black won two firsts and two seconds in the Maine State meet and his followers expect him to score over 10 points this week-end.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Boston College, two teams that have figured prominently during the last 10 years, do not appear to be at all serious contenders this week-end. Championship material appears to be scarce at both these institutions and it is a case of building for the future more than winning many points this year.

Bates College appears to have considerable strength in the middle-distance runs with Maxwell A. Wakely '28 and Russell H. Chapman '31 in the 100, 220, 440 and 880-yard runs. Bowdoin, also, should pick up some points on the track with H. M. Mostrom '28 and Bernard Lucas '28, in the 100 and 220-yard dashes and the high and low hurdles. Charles J. Sansone '28 of Colby is also expected to pick up a number of points in the half and one-mile runs. The present records follow:

100-Yard Dash—9⅘s.
A. B. Kelly, 1916.....Holy Cross
220-Yard Dash—21⅘s.
A. B. Kelly, 1916.....Holy Cross
440-Yard Dash—48⅘s.
J. P. Tierney, 1925.....Holy Cross
880-Yard Run—1m. 55s.
G. J. Lenes, 1925.....Technology
R. F. McCloskey, 1927....Boston College
One-Mile Run—4m. 18⅘s.
N. S. Taber, 1913.....Brown
Two-Mile Run—9m. 29s.
F. W. Peaslee, 1926.....New Hampshire
120-Yard Hurdles—15⅗s.
A. B. Shaw, 1908.....Dartmouth
J. P. Murphy, 1925.....Boston College
H. G. Steinbrenner, 1927.....Technology
220-Yard Hurdles—24s.
H. G. Steinbrenner, 1927.....Technology
Running High Jump—6ft. 1⅛in.
O. A. Kimball, 1927.....Bowdoin
Running Broad Jump—23ft. 10¼in.
H. T. Worthington, 1915.....Dartmouth
Pole Vault—12ft. 6⅛in.
M. S. Wright, 1912.....Dartmouth
16-Pound Shot—47ft. 10⅛in.
L. A. Whitney, 1913.....Dartmouth
16-Pound Hammer—165ft. 11in.
F. D. Tootell, 1923.....Bowdoin
Discus Throw—148ft. 11in.
Wellington Charles, 1925.....Bowdoin
Javelin Throw—176ft. 1⅝in.
R. S. Riday, 1925.....Wesleyan

EDMONTON GRADUATES HAVE A FINE BASKETBALL RECORD

Commercial Class Team, First Formed in 1914, Has Played Since—Team Has Won 43 Games Out of 57 This Season

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EDMONTON, Alta.—In the series for the women's basketball championship of Canada the Commercial Graduates' team of Edmonton, Alta., enters with a remarkable record. Not long ago it played two exhibition matches against the Toronto Lakesides, considered one of the strongest eastern teams, and won the series 62 to 49.

The grads' record of 32 successive victories in Edmonton and the winning of 11 out of 14 games away from home, marks their coach, J. Percy Page, as one of the most successful basketball coaches in Canada, if not in the world. It is truly remarkable how, since 1924, he has kept the team up to a championship caliber each year. The critics claim that this year's five, which meets the University of British Columbia in the western finals, is the strongest and best-balanced aggregation that has ever represented the capital city of Alberta.

In a recent match with the Chicago Brownies, in defense of the Underwood International Trophy, the Black and Gold proved every regular and every substitute to be a star.

The Misses Gladys Fry, Margaret McBurney, and Mildred McCormack left the opposition amazed by their industry, speed and accurate shooting. In the final game the graduates came from behind in a spectacuar rally to win the series, 70 to 38.

First Formed in 1914

In 1914 two commercial classes, about 60 pupils in all, entered a team in the Edmonton High School basketball league. At that time there was no gymnasium in the school, and with only a rough out-door court at their disposal, the girls were not counted upon to furnish much opposition to the other high schools. The surprise was general, then, when they won every game in their schedule.

Encouraged by its success, the team entered a newly formed intercollegiate league, which included the University of Alberta and Alberta College. It again won the title and, not satisfied, defeated Camrose Normal School 13 to 7 to acquire the provincial championship.

When graduation threatened to disorganize the team, a Commercial Graduates' Club was formed. Miss Winifred Martin, the captain of the original team and a very brilliant guard, remained at the helm for nine years, except for one season, when she was in the East completing her education.

Challenge Shamrocks

Although, as seniors, their competitive field was reduced considerably, they found sturdy opposition in the University of Alberta, and finally, in 1922, they considered that the time was right to seek higher honors. The Shamrocks of London, Ont., were at that time claiming the Canadian championship, without a remote thought of opposition in the West.

So, although financial difficulties prevented their taking more than one substitute, the Westerners made their invasion. They won the series and the title by a score of 49 to 29, displaying a system of combination which London sport writers admitted had never been equaled in that city.

After that the Black and Gold began to be appreciated at home, and so their financial difficulties ceased. In the East there were still some skeptics, as the London game, under which the Graduates had piled up their big lead, had been played under their own rules. This time the Shamrocks visited Edmonton. Two reverses, 17 to 6 and 32 to 20, both under their own rules, convinced them.

Beat Cleveland Team

The next ambitious step of the Edmonton team was to challenge the Cleveland Favorite-Knits, who claimed the world's championship. At the resulting series in Cleveland, 5000 spectators were thrilled when the little-known westerners not only held their own, but actually outplayed the home team 51 to 28.

Since that they have easily defeated teams from Toronto, Warren, Chicago and Cleveland, their hardest battles being against the Chicago Brownies some years ago.

Although they were now sure of the Underwood International Trophy, they hesitated to claim world-wide honors. A trip to Europe was the result, and it ended without a loss. The Olympic Games Committee did not think it necessary to include women's basketball on the list of competitive sports so the visitors had to be content with exhibition games.

Opposition Is Weak

European basketball had not been popularized until the arrival of troops from the Western Hemisphere, so that the opposition provided by the all-star teams of Paris, Strasbourg, and Roubaix was rather weak. In six engagements the Black and Gold piled up a total of 360 points to its opponents 47.

On the return trip, the team lost its captain in Montreal and since then there have been many changes in the lineup. In fact, the team which contends for this year's Canadian honors does not contain a single member of that 1924 combination, but for all that the Dominion trophy has not changed hands for six years.

OKE LEADS GOLFERS IN ENGLISH TOURNEY

LEEDS, Eng. (AP)—W. G. Oke, Great Britain, led the qualifying round of "The Yorkshire Evening News" 1000 guineas professional golf tournament with a score of 69. Three other British players, C. A. Whitcombe, H. A. Gaudin and James Gradbeer, were tied for second place with 70s.

The American entries were all some distance behind. William Mehlhorn and Laurence Nabholtz took 78 each and Jose Jurado, the Argentine, 77. After the second round Wednesday the low 32 players will participate in match play for the prize.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Syracuse 9, Hamilton 1.
Conn. Aggies 12, Bowdoin 2.
Dartmouth 7, Boston College 6.
Vermont 6, Norwich 1.
Yale 8, Columbia 4.
Lowell T. S. 8, M. I. T. 7.
Boston 6, Worcester P. I. 4.
Harvard 18, Middlebury 0.
Notre Dame 16, Northwestern 4.
Purdue 3, Indiana 1.
Wisconsin 6, Chicago 2.
St. Olaf 6, Gustavus Adolphus 5
Ursinus 12, Drexel 4.
Virginia M. I. 6, Maryland 5.
Delaware 4, Catholic 3.

COLLEGE LACROSSE RESULT

Princeton 5, Pennsylvania 4.

BRAE BURN STILL IN FOUR-BALL GOLF LEAD

BOSTON FOUR-BALL GOLF LEAGUE STANDING

FIRST DIVISION

	Won	Lost
Brae Burn	13	3
Charles River	10	6
Oakley	9½	6½
Woodland	9½	6½
The Country Club	9	7
Weston	7½	8½
Commonwealth	6½	9½
Winchester	6	10
Wollaston	5½	10½
Belmont Spring	3½	12½

SECOND DIVISION

Charles River	11	5
Wollaston	10½	5½
The Country Club	10	6
Weston	8½	7½
Oakley	7½	8½
Winchester	7½	8½
Commonwealth	7	9
Brae Burn	7	9
Woodland	5	10
Belmont Spring	5	11

Brae Burn continues to lead the Boston Four-Ball Golf League as the result of its victory over Winchester, 3 to 1, at Brae Burn, Tuesday. Charles River is now in second place in the standing, tying with Woodland at Woodland, 2-all. Other matches in the first division Tuesday resulted as follows: Weston 3½, Belmont Spring ½. The Country Club 3½, Oakley ½. Wollaston 3½, Commonwealth ½.

Charles River leads the second division standing by a half-point margin. In this division on Tuesday, Oakley defeated The Country Club, 3 to 1; Weston defeated Belmont Spring by the same score; Winchester defeated Brae Burn, 2½ to 1½; Commonwealth won from Wollaston, 2½ to 1½, and Charles River and Woodland tied at 2-all.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Birmingham	24	10	.706
Memphis	21	12	.636
Mobile	18	15	.545
New Orleans	17	15	.531
Nashville	15	18	.455
Little Rock	14	20	.424
Chattanooga	12	21	.364
Atlanta	11	22	.333

RESULTS TUESDAY

Birmingham 5, Atlanta 4.
Nashville 9, Chattanooga 5.
Mobile 4, Little Rock 1.
New Orleans 2, Memphis 1.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

YANKEES RAISE AVERAGE TO .808

Athletics Cling Closely to Leader's Pace—Red Sox Tie for Fifth

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	21	5	.808
Philadelphia	15	7	.682
Cleveland	18	12	.600
St. Louis	14	17	.453
Boston	11	15	.423
Washington	11	15	.423
Detroit	12	21	.364
Chicago	10	20	.333

RESULTS TUESDAY

Boston 3, St. Louis 1.
New York 12, Detroit 8.
Philadelphia 5, Cleveland 0.
Chicago 3, Washington 2.

GAMES TODAY

Detroit at Boston.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.

With both New York and Philadelphia, the "big two" in the American League, winning their games, Tuesday, the distance from second to third place was increased to 82 per centage points and the Yankees increased their average of games won and lost to .808, a remarkably fine showing for this time of the season. Cleveland's bid to take away second place from the Athletics now looks very weak. But one of the big features of the season to date was brought to the attention of fans when the Boston Red Sox moved into a tie for fifth place with the Washington Senators, a position in the standing that the club has seldom enjoyed during the last five seasons, at this period of the race.

The Yankees' offensive, led by Ruth who hit his tenth and eleventh home runs of the season, got into full action, Tuesday, and 16 hits were made against Detroit, which fell before the league leaders for the fourth straight time, 12 to 8. The victory marked the Yankees sixth straight and their sixteenth in the last 18 games. Ruth is now three ahead of his 1927 home run record as a year ago he hit his evelenth home run on May 23 and at this time last year he had hit eight. It was only Hoyt's third start of the season, and he was credited with his second victory although he was pounded hard enough to lose almost any other game except Tuesday's. Koenig also hit a home run and Hargrave inserted one for the Tigers. No one was on base when Ruth made his long hits. The Tigers hit almost as hard as their rivals and scored in as many innings.

The game at Philadelphia found John J. Quinn pitching another one of his fine games to defeat Cleveland in the struggle between the two clubs for second place, 5 to 0. It was Quinn's fourth victory in five starts, and his second shutout. Incidentally, it was Philadelphia's fifteenth victory in its last 17 starts. Speaker, who has hit more doubles than any man in baseball, added three more to his total and his team mate, Foxx, contributed a triple and two singles. The victory evened the four-game series with Cleveland at two triumphs apiece.

Washington's three pitchers worked well, Tuesday, against Chicago, allowing only six hits in all, but the White Sox made their hits timely and defeated the Senators, 3 to 2, despite the fact that the losers made nine hits. Manager S. R. Harris celebrated his third day in the lineup by hitting a double and two singles to lead the team with the bat. It was Chicago's third triumph in its last 13 games and Adkins first victory of the season.

Boston continued its surprise campaign by defeating St. Louis for the third straight time and winning its fourth straight game, 3 to 1. Again the Red Sox got some brilliant pitching, only five hits being made by the losers, the second five-hit game pitched by the local boxmen in two days. The hitting of Gerber, Hofmann and Todt featured. The scores:

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	2	0	3	3	1	0	3	x	12	16	0
Detroit	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	3	0	8	12	1

Batteries—Hoyt, Shealy and Grabowski, Collins; Whitehall, Smith, Stoner and Hargrave. Winning pitcher—Hoyt. Losing pitcher—Whitehall. Umpires—McGowan, Van Graflin and Connolly. Time—2h. 28m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	x	5	13	0
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0

Batteries—Quinn and Foxx; Shaute and L. Sewell. Umpires—Dinneen, Nallin and Barry. Time—1h. 28m.

AT WASHINGTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	1
Washington	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	9	2

Batteries—Adkins, Lyons and Crouse; Lisenbee, Braxton, Marberry and Tate. Winning pitcher—Adkins. Losing pitcher—Lisenbee. Umpires—Ormsby, Guthrie and Hildebrand. Time—1h. 42m.

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	x	3	9	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	5	2

Batteries—Ruffing and Hofmann; Ogden and Schang. Umpires—Geisel and Campbell. Time—1h. 37m.

MISS WILLS BEATS HUNTER

PARIS (AP)—Miss Helen N. Wills and Frank T. Hunter today played the first tennis set in the new French Davis Cup Stadium. The official opening will take place Saturday with British and French women team matches. Miss Wills, American woman champion, defeated Hunter, second ranking player and member of the Davis Cup team, 8—6.

J. C. Oliver Wins Conference Title

University of Georgia Takes Southern Collegiate Golf Honors

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A new champion reigns among Southern Conference golfers and to John C. Oliver '29, University of Georgia, goes the honor. Going into the final match over the Belle Meade Country Club course of Nashville the youthful Georgia star, one of the great trio of golfing brothers, drew as his opponent a team mate, David G. Black '30. When the smoke of battle had cleared away Oliver was leading 5 and 3. The play of the Georgia team was remarkable in the fact that Oliver, Black and B. Harvey Hill '29 all went to the semi-finals, where Hill was eliminated by Oliver.

Black remained in the running by turning back L. J. Williams '29, the star Sewanee club wielder. William W. Oliver '28 was the only Georgia man failing to reach the semifinals, William Oliver lost to his brother in the second round after having defeated Irwin, brilliant Georgia School of Technology golfer, in the first round.

The big surprise of the tournament came when Watts Gunn '28 and his great team of golfers from Georgia Technology went down to defeat in the early rounds. Technology has defeated all Conference opponents this spring and in addition took a flying trip through the East where the fine teams of University of Pennsylvania and Princeton were defeated. It was one of those queer turns of golfing fortune that wrested the Conference championship from Technology.

Playing his first match with J. S. Shipp '30, University of Alabama, Gunn, who is Intercollegiate and Conference champion for 1927 and present member of the United States Walker Cup team, lost, Shipp winning 1 up on the home green. Shipp failed to maintain the brilliant play that caused him to eclipse the work of the South's second best player, but the defeat of their team captain changed the fortunes of the entire Technology team, which went out in quick order. The University of Georgia team was playing in great form and richly deserve the honors they obtained.

Gunn, after losing his initial try at the title, came back with some almost perfect golfing form to win the championship consolation flight.

In winning the Conference title, Oliver and the Georgia team found it necessary to march through the cream of southern collegiate golfers. Georgia Technology, 1927 champions; Alabama, winner of several consecutive titles previous to 1927; Vanderbilt, led by the brilliant R. Vance Norfleet '28; Sewanee with an all-star cast and North Carolina University, making a strong bid for recognition in their first year of competition, formed the elect of Conference teams. Only University of Florida's golfers were missing from the group of teams which constituted a serious threat this year. The cards for the final:

Oliver, out	5	3	5	4	4	3	5	5	4—38
Black, out	5	4	6	5	5	6	4	6	5—46
Oliver, in	4	6	5	4	7	3			
Black, in	4	5	4	4	6	4			

PHELPS IN LONDON ARRANGING DETAILS

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—George H. Phelps, Detroit, Mich., representing the Yachtsmen's Association of America, is in London arranging details of the challenge for the British international trophy for motorboats. Presented by Lord Northcliffe for international competition to promote motorboat building and to encourage the sport, the trophy has been in the possession of the United States since 1920 and it is after an interval of seven years that Britain has decided to compete again for it.

The conditions prescribe a hull maximum of 40 feet, but horsepower unlimited. According to Mr. Phelps "Miss Carstairs will enter two boats and Maj. H. O. D. Segrave, famous automobile speedster, one. All are reputed to be very fast. Races are to be held in September on the Detroit River over a period of three days. These races usually draw a crowd of over 250,000, which is much more than the number ever to see the America Cup yacht races."

COLBY AND BOWDOIN WIN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LEWISTON, Me.—Colby and Bowdoin Colleges are sharing the honors in the Maine State Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association championship titles this spring. The former captured the singles title when H. E. Tattersall '29 defeated E. F. Abbott Jr. '31 in the final round here Tuesday, 6—4, 2—6, 5—7, 8—6, 6—4. Bowdoin won the doubles when M. H. Soley '29 and J. M. Parker '30 defeated D. E. Davis '28 and J. M. Moulton '28, Bates, 6—0, 6—4, 8—6.

LUMLEY TO SUCCEED NELLIGAN

AMHERST, Mass.—It has been announced at Amherst College that A. E. Lumley would succeed Nelligan as track coach. Lumley has been track coach and director of intramural sports at Oberlin for three years. At Michigan State Normal he was a member of the track team and football eleven. In 1924, 1925 and 1926 he was heavyweight boxing champion of the Michigan National Guard. M. J. Kennedy, instructor in physical education at Amherst, was appointed as swimming coach.

COLLEGE TRACK RESULTS

Williams 76½, Amherst 58½.
City College 72½, St. John's 53½.

PICK-UPS

ARCHIBALD EDWARDS, the semi-professional pitcher from Saskatoon who is to get a tryout with the Boston Braves when that club arrives in Chicago in July, pitched a no-hit, no-run game against Nutuna College Monday while in the box for Saskatoon Normal School in an Interscholastic League game. Edwards is a versatile athlete, starring in Rugby, track and ice-hockey as well as in baseball. He was recommended by H. D. Bishop, former secretary of the Saskatoon Hockey Club, to Charles F. Adams, vice-president of the Braves and owner of the Boston Bruins.

Robert M. Grove of the Philadelphia Athletics made a season's record when he struck out 11 Cleveland players Monday. That gives him the leading total in the majors to date with 38 strikeouts. He is not far ahead of Root, the Cubs' strikeout star, who has 35 to his credit. Vance, leading strikeout pitcher of the National League for several successive seasons, has 30. Grove's victory, by the way, over Cleveland was his fifth straight this season.

Western clubs have captured the three highest places in the National League. The two eastern clubs, New York and Brooklyn, were unable to survive the rigors of a western campaign. When they started west New York was in first place and Brooklyn was in third. Now New York is in fourth and Brooklyn in sixth. It looks like a coming struggle for the title between the four western clubs, those mentioned and Pittsburgh. The Giants will have a difficult time keeping the Pittsburgh champions behind them.

Cleveland is upholding the prestige of the West in the American League. The Indians have done well against both the Yankees and Athletics, strongest eastern representatives.

The western invasion of eastern clubs in the National League has been an extremely poor one for the East. Out of 38 games played, eastern clubs have lost 28.

The West has offered little competition to the New York Yankees. Chicago dropped all four games against the league leaders, Cleveland lost two out of three and now Detroit has lost four straight.

Two home runs by Ruth, Tuesday, placed him three ahead of his 1927 record at the same period of the season. On May 15, 1927, he hit his eighth home run and on May 23 he hit his eleventh. He already has 11 to his credit for this season.

When a club defeats the New York Yankees two games in succession, baseball followers are inclined to start cheering, thinking that at last a club has come to the front which may take the pennant-winning laurels away from the New Yorkers. But the Yankees have a habit of going out immediately after a two-game consecutive run of defeats, to win 10 to 12 straight or at least lose only one in the next 10 to 15 games. The outstanding feature of the Yankees' play is that they seldom strike a slump of long duration. Two successive defeats is usually the extent of their lapse from winning.

The New England League with its two new members, Brockton and Attleboro, the former replacing Lawrence and the latter Nashua, swings into action today. Lynn won the title a year ago and is again the favorite.

Eastern opposition has been easy for the Chicago Cubs. They have won all their games against the clubs from the Atlantic coast section. They started against Philadelphia, after a slump during which they lost six out of seven games, on their winning run, which has reached 10 straight. Brooklyn and New York, the strongest clubs in the East, have lost seven games between them to the Cubs in as many games.

SISLER MAY STAY WITH SENATORS

WASHINGTON (AP)—Although waivers have been asked on George H. Sisler, utility first baseman of the Washington American League Baseball Club, indications are that he will remain with Washington for some time to come. No American League club claimed Sisler at the waiver price of $7500, and Clark C. Griffith, president of the Senators, said that the played would not be traded or released. Griffith explained that waivers often are asked with a view to learning what clubs are after talent. He also said that the Chicago American League Club had made him an offer for Sisler and Harold Ruel, catcher, but that he had not considered this proposal seriously. Sisler was bought outright by Washington from the St. Louis Browns at the end of the last season.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Toronto	16	9	.640
Montreal	13	9	.591
Rochester	12	10	.545
Newark	12	12	.500
Buffalo	11	12	.478
Jersey City	11	14	.440
Baltimore	10	15	.400
Reading	7	11	.389

RESULTS TUESDAY

Buffalo 16, Jersey City 2.
Newark 5, Rochester 2.
Baltimore 4, Montreal 2.

COLLEGE TENNIS RESULTS

Vermont 3, Norwich 0.
Yale 9, Dartmouth 0.
Clark 4, Holy Cross 2.
Lehigh 7, Lafayette 2.
Swarthmore 7, Penn M. C. 0.

COLLEGE GOLF RESULT

M. I. T. 3, Holy Cross 3.

Amateur Status of Paddock Clear

So Decides Olympic Committee—A. A. U. Is Now Considering the Case

NEW YORK (AP)—With Charles W. Padodck's amateur status cleared by the announcement of the American Olympic Commitee Tuesday, track followers today continued to wonder whether the "fastest human" would heed the advice of the committee to return to Los Angeles for the sectional Olympic tryouts. The sprinter had planned to remain in the East for both the sectional and the final trials.

While Paddock himself made no comment on the case, friends of the runner believed he would return to his home city. A sort of "century of the century" is planned between him and Charles E. Borah of the University of Southern California, Paddock's alma mater. This feature is counted upon to aid Los Angeles in raising its $50,000 Olympic quota.

Although the Olympic committee yesterday failed to publish any official views of the Paddock case, announcement was made that the sprinter, at this time, "has a clean bill, so far as this committee is concerned." The committee had discussed the runner's motion picture-personal appearance tour, which is to close this week.

The A. A. U. is now considering the case. Observers pointed out that since Paddock is not yet a member of the Olympic team, the question of his amateur status really was in A. A. U. jurisdiction and not within that of the Olympic committee, but the same persons inclined to the belief that the A. A. U. also would clear the sprinter.

The case of Lloyd Hahn was disposed of by the Olympic committee, also without any direct official decision, when it was announced that no special privileges would be granted any member of the Olympic team. This pronouncement could be interpreted only to mean that the Boston A. A. flier, chief hope of the United States in the 800 and the 1500-meter runs, would be forced to forgo his plan to sail a month or more ahead of the team and enjoy that much additional training on the Olympic scene.

Word was heard in track circles today that Hahn and his coach, Jack Ryder, were resigned to this change in their plans, and that the middle distance star would make immediate changes in his training schedule.

The committee decided to hold the final tryouts for the decathlon, 400-meter hurdles and 400-meter run at the Sesquicentennial Stadium, Philadelphia, July 3-4. Previously it had been planned to hold them at Yale. The Sesqui track, however, will afford better facilities. It is 30 feet wide, and permits of seven lanes, several more than would be possible at Harvard, where the final trials in the other events will take place.

Financial reports to the committee indicated that $350,000 of the $400,000 required for sending the American team to Amsterdam either has been subscribed or guaranteed by athletic interests in the larger cities of the country. New York City is expected to contribute $150,000 through various sources. Other quotas, much of which already has been underwritten, include $50,000 from Boston.

The committee decided not to send any cycling or weight-lifting competitors to the Olympics.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Paul	20	11	.645
Minneapolis	18	12	.600
Kansas City	18	13	.581
Milwaukee	18	13	.581
Indianapolis	15	14	.517
Toledo	14	17	.452
Louisville	12	19	.387
Columbus	8	24	.250

RESULTS TUESDAY

Toledo 5, Louisville 4.
Indianapolis 11, Columbus 8.
Minneapolis 9, Kansas City 3.
St. Paul 10, Milwaukee 6.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hollywood	28	15	.651
Sacramento	27	16	.628
San Francisco	25	18	.581
Los Angeles	22	21	.512
Missions	19	23	.452
Portland	19	24	.442
Oakland	18	25	.419
Seattle	13	29	.310

RESULTS TUESDAY

Missions 8, Los Angeles 3.
San Francisco 2, Hollywood 1.
Oakland 4, Seattle 3.
Sacramento 9, Portland 8.

GIANTS UNABLE TO STOP CUBS

Chicago Team Wins Its Tenth Straight and Goes Into Tie for Lead

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	19	12	.613
Chicago	19	12	.613
St. Louis	18	12	.600
New York	13	11	.542
Brooklyn	14	13	.519
Pittsburgh	13	14	.481
Boston	9	17	.346
Philadelphia	6	20	.231

RESULTS TUESDAY

St. Louis 3, Boston 1.
Brooklyn 10, Pittsburgh 3.
Chicago 10, New York 7.
Philadelphia 5, Cincinnati 3.

GAMES TODAY

Boston at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.

Winning their tenth straight game Tuesday, the Chicago Cubs went into a tie for the National League lead with Cincinnati, taking advantage of the Reds' defeat at the hands of Philadelphia. The New York Giants sustained defeat at the hands of the Cubs for the fourth straight time, and with the fifth place Brooklyn Superbas winning another against Pittsburgh, the Giants' position in the first division is threatened.

To win their tenth straight game the Cubs had to show that there were hitters on the team. The Giants got away to a three-run lead in the first three innings, and it was not until the seventh that the winners mustered their heavy hitters into full action to score three times and take the lead. That the Cubs were in position to score many more runs is evidenced by the fact that New York made six double plays. Gonzales hit a triple and two singles, Beck hit three singles and Maguire four. For New York, Andrew Reese, Vanderbilt graduate, starred with the bat, making four singles. In the ninth inning the Giants rallied to score three runs, helped by a single by O'Doul, who went in as pinch hitter. Cuyler made his appearance as a pinch hitter for the Cubs, but did not hit safely.

Cincinnati's defeat cost it full possession of first place in the league standings, but it was not lost through poor pitching. Lucas allowed only six hits in five innings and Kolp who relieved him held the Phillies hitless for four innings. But the recruit, Frank Hurst, who was obtained from the St. Louis Nationals for Decatur and W. H. Kelly, celebrated his third day with the Phillies by hitting a home run in the fifth inning with two men on bases to give his club the winning margin of two runs. The Phillies completed four double plays to Cincinnati's three showing why the Reds failed to win on their 12 hits, twice as many as the Phillies made.

Brooklyn showed that it could hit as well as pitch Tuesday, by making 16 hits and allowing Pittsburgh only seven to win the game, 10 to 3. The victory gave Brooklyn the advantage in the series with two victories out of three games played.

Rain halted the game at St. Louis but not before the Cardinals had gained a 3-to-1 verdict over the Braves in seven innings. Sherdel and R. Smith were both in good form and since the Braves started to hit in the seventh they might have won the game had it gone the full number of innings. Home runs by Harper and Hafey settled the issue in favor of the Cardinals. The scores:

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	1	0	0	1	1	0	3	4	x	10	16	0
New York	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	12	2

Batteries—Jones, Guy Bush and Gonzales; Barnes, Clarkson and O'Farrell. Winning pitcher—Jones. Losing pitcher—Barnes. Umpires—Stark, Quigley and Pfirman. Time—1h. 52m.

AT CINCINNATI

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Philadelphia	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	5	6	2
Cincinnati	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	12	0

Batteries—Sweetland, Willoughby and Schulte; Lucas, Kolp and Hargrave, Sukeforth. Winning pitcher—Sweetland. Losing pitcher—Lucas. Umpires—Klem, McCormick and Magee. Time—1h. 51m.

AT PITTSBURGH

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Brooklyn	2	0	0	2	5	0	0	0	1	10	16	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	3	7	0

Batteries—McWeeny and Henline; Miljus, Tauscher, Bartholomew and Gooch, Hemsley. Losing pitcher—Miljus. Umpires—Moran, Wilson and Reardon. Time—1h. 50m.

AT ST. LOUIS

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	1	0	2	0	0	x	3	7	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	7	1

Batteries—Sherdel and Wilson; R. Smith and Taylor. Umpires—Hart, Jorda and Rigler. Time—1h. 22m.

RAIN PREVENTS NET PRACTICE

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Rain Tuesday prevented the seven members of the Davis Cup tennis squad from practicing for the trial matches scheduled to open at the Triple A courts here this afternoon. A team of four to represent the United States against China is to be selected. Wilmer L. Allison, University of Texas player, arrived Tuesday, completing the squad.

Tennis Gains Major Rating at Oregon

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Eugene, Ore.

TENNIS has been made a major sport at the University of Oregon, and awards now will be the same as in football, baseball, and track, it was announced by J. W. Benefiel, graduate manager. Because of the increase of interest in this sport and championship possibilities of the Pacific Coast Conference, the athletic and student councils of the Associated Students voted in favor of raising tennis to a higher ranking. Other members of the Conference already have the sport as a major.

To win an award a player must enter and win a match in at least one conference meet, or place high in the singles or doubles tournament for the Conference championship. This spring the title tournament will be held at the University of Washington, Seattle, May 18 and 19, with two and four-man teams of Oregon, Washington, Stanford University, University of California, and Oregon State College to be entered. Others may enter later, it is stated.

PAYNE IS NEARLY 22 HOURS AHEAD OF FIELD

ERIE, Pa. (AP)—Twenty-two hours ahead of the field, Andrew Payne of Claremore, Okla., rested here last night with the 55 runners still in the running in C. C. Pyle's cross-country Derby.

Payne, with an elapsed time of 476h. 57m. 40s. for the 2890.9 miles traversed since the Derby entrants set out from Los Angeles, March 4, kept his lead of 21h. 59m. 27s. over John Salo, Passaic, N. J., with whom he jogged on even terms yesterday over the 48.5 miles from Ashtabula, O., to Erie.

Edward Gardner, Seattle, set the pace for the day when he covered the distance in 6h. 9m. 30s., an average of approximately 7½ miles an hour. Giusto Umek of Italy moved from sixth place to fifth place by finishing second in 6h. 33m. 32s.

The Derbyists will push on today for Jamestown, N. Y., 63 miles closer to the final goal—New York City.

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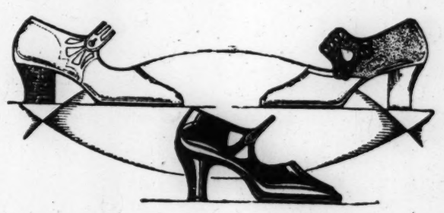
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RADIO

A. C. TUBES USE WITH HI-Q SET IS DISCUSSED

Present Battery or D. C. Models Easily Converted to Plug-In Plan

This is the first of two articles by Zeh Bouck describing the conversion of the popular Hammarlund-Roberts receiver to A. C. operation. The second article will be published May 18.

The Hammarlund-Roberts receiver, since its first introduction to the radio public, has been at the time of its current models a most efficient receiver. Invariably it has been superior to commercial jobs in its price class.

The identifying characteristics of the Roberts receiver, which has evolved into the present-day Hi-Q, was the combination of radio-frequency amplification and controlled regeneration—a combination that has been responsible for the remarkable efficiency of these circuits. (As a matter of fact, it can be truthfully stated that no receiver has ever been characterized by high efficiency without calling into play these dual and overlapping effects.)

The 1927-28 model of the Hammarlund Hi-Q varies rather radically from the preceding models by the introduction of variable coupling between the primaries and secondaries of the radio-frequency amplifying stages. The desirability for coupling variations of this nature was pointed out by the author in an article entitled "Higher Efficiencies in the R. F. Amplifier" appearing in Radio Broadcast, September, 1926. The reader particularly interested in the more simple theoretical justifications for variable coupling is referred to this article.

The Hammarlund Hi-Q is a receiver in which approximately the correct degree of automatic regeneration has been achieved throughout the entire radio-frequency system. It is difficult to conceive how a more efficient arrangement could be designed.

The present model of the Hi-Q was designed for battery tubes. However, it can be adapted to the use of alternating current tubes with only slight variations from the original procedure—combining the electrical efficiency of the original circuit with the convenience and reliability associated only with A-C operation.

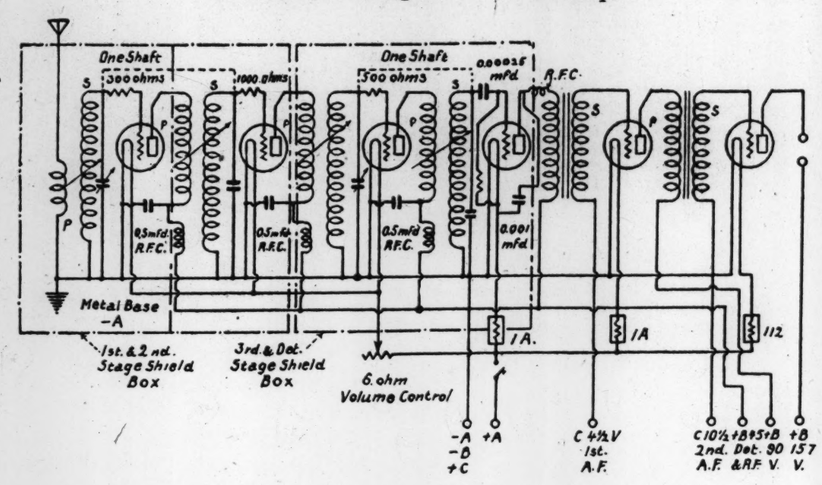
This article is dedicated to those who have already built the Hi-Q and who are merely desirous of changing it over to A-C operation. However, sufficient data will be given to enable the average fan purchasing the Hammarlund Hi-Q kit to construct an electrified receiver rather than the battery model.

The adaptation of the Hi-Q to A-C operation is most easily accomplished by employing Arcturus A-C tubes. These tubes are made in amplifier, detector and power types, are all of the heater design, fit the sockets already provided in the Hi-Q receiver without the use of adaptors of any kind, and operate from an economical single secondary step-down transformer.

The following parts will be required in adapting a D-C Hammarlund Hi-Q receiver for the one of A-C tubes:

1 Electrad Royalty 0 to 200,000 ohms variable resistor.
4 Arcturus type A-C 28 amplifier tubes.
1 Arcturus type A-C 26 detector tube.
1 Arcturus type A-C 30 power tube.
1 step-down transformer, such as the Ives type 204, having a 15 volt secondary.
If it is desired to build a complete receiver rather than adapt one already completed, the following parts will also be necessary.
1 Samson Symphonic transformer.
1 Samson type HW-A3 transformer (3-1 ratio).
4 Hammarlund 0.0005-mfd. midline condensers.
4 Hammarlund "Hi-Q" six auto-couple coils.
4 Hammarlund type RFC-85 radio-frequency chokes.
1 Hammarlund illuminated drum dial.
1 Sangamo 0.00025-mfd. mica fixed condenser.
1 Sangamo 0.001-mfd. mica fixed condenser.
1 Pr. Sangamo grid leak clips.
1 Durham Metalized Resistor, 2 megohms.
3 Parvolt 0.5-mfd. series A condensers.
5 Benjamin No. 9010 sockets.
3 Eby engraved binding posts.
1 Yaxley No. 660 cable connecter and cable.
1 Hammarlund-Roberts Hi-Q Six Foundation Unit (containing drilled and engraved Westinghouse Bakelite Micarta panel, completely finished). Van Doorn steel chasis, four complete heavy aluminum shields extension shafts, screws cams, rocker arms, wire, nuts and all special hardware, required to complete receiver.

Standard Hi-Q D. C. Hookup



Radio Program Notes

SPECIALTIES by many different instruments will be heard in the Dodge Brothers Presentation which will be heard through the NBC Red Network on Thursday evening, May 17, at 8 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time. The accordion, the trumpet, the banjo, the xylophone, the violin, the saxophone, and the guitar will all be heard in some special selections during the half-hour program. In addition there will be vocal selections by Erva Giles, soprano, and Vaughn de Leath, contralto, and a male quartet.

Locally WEAF, WEEI, WTIC, WJAR, WTAG, WCSH, and WGY will transmit the Dodge program.

✧ ✧ ✧

An instrumental quartet, one which we believe to be comparatively new to radio audiences and known as the Silver Tone Instrumental Quartet, will be heard from WNAC, the Shepard Stores' station, Boston, on Thursday evening, May 17, in two 15-minute periods, the first at 8:15 and the second at 8:45. The members of the quartet are Justina Brown, first violinist; Miriam Harlow, second violinist; Elinor Hodgson, cellist, and E. Corene Benoit, pianist. Their program will consist of Flath's "A Dream of Spring," Solvejg's Song, from the second "Peer Gynt Suite," by Grieg; Tschakoff's "Cossack Revels," Massenet's "Elegie," Schmid's waltz, "Garden of Roses," Bohm's "La Zingana," a gypsy dance; Raff's "Cavatina," Zamecnik's "The Desert Caravan," and Adams's "The Bells of St. Mary's."

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Increasing demand for educational radio programs for high school students has resulted in the announcing of an educational series which will be radiocast Thursday afternoons by WEEI, the Boston Edison station, from 1:15 to 1:45 o'clock. The first program in this series was given Thursday, May 10, and consisted of a half hour of French readings by Mme. Bertha Dupee.

Frank Carr, headmaster of the F. A. Day Junior High School in Newtonville, Mass., and "E. F. A." program director of WEEI, in co-operation with the Massachusetts Board of Education, are responsible for the development of this new feature.

Mme. Dupee, whose French readings opened the series, is well known to French students. She was for many years a successful teacher, having been founder of L'Ecole Champlain in Paris, and a teacher of French at Pennsylvania State College, Middlebury College, and Chestnut Hill High School, Brookline.

Officials of the New England Council have already pledged their support and are arranging a series of talks on New England. Future subjects and speakers will be announced at WEEI, weekly.

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A violin solo rendition of Fritz Kreisler's "Caprice Viennois" will be one of the high spots of the program to be presented by the Hoover Sentinels in their next program from WEAF and associated stations of the Red Network at 8:30 Thursday evening, May 17. This melody, written by one of the greatest violin virtuosos of today, is a whimsical and descriptive impression of the Austrian capital—pre-war Vienna.

This program will also present the Hoover Honeymooners—Lambert Murphy, the noted American tenor, and Lucy Marsh, soprano of concert and recording fame—in vocal solos and duets, and the Hoover Sentinels in male quartette "formation." The orchestral background will be provided by the Hoover Orchestra under the direction of Louis Katzman. Special arrangements will be used for practically all of the compositions to be heard in this radiocast.

Arias have been drawn from two operettas to be sung by the Hoover Honeymooners—"Dawn" from Oscar Hammerstein's "The Golden Dawn" and "Sweethearts" taken from Sigmund Romberg's "hit" of a few years ago, "Maytime."

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Compositions of Franz Schubert will be featured in the Ampico Hour of Music, which will be radiocast through stations associated with the Blue Network, Thursday evening, May 17, at 8:30 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time; 7:30 central daylight time.

The Vertchamp String Quartet will play selections from Schubert's chamber music, and Louise Stallings, soprano, will sing "The Trout," one of the composer's loveliest songs. The Ampico will play recordings of Schubert piano selections made by Rachmaninoff, Muzz and others.

An interesting feature of the program will demonstrate how the main theme of Schubert's "Unfinished Symphony" was used in the "Song of Love" from "Blossom Time," a musical play written around the life of Schubert.

This program will be heard through WJZ, WBZ, and WBZA, and WHAM.

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Music reflecting the gayest moods of the various people of the world will be incorporated in the program of the next Maxwell Concert of May 17, which will be heard at 9 o'clock over WJZ and 25 stations of the Blue Network. The International Singers, a male quartet of unusual ability and charm, will be heard in this concert, as well as the Maxwell Concert Orchestra, under the leadership of Nathaniel Shilkret, whose orchestral backgrounds have so long been a part of the Maxwell presentations. For this program the Old Colonel has selected music composed for celebrated carnivals throughout the world.

CANADA MAY GET GOVERNMENT RADIO

Change From Private to Public Ownership Contemplated

Radiocasting in Canada may be changed from private to public ownership, and plans at present under consideration by the Department of Marine and Fisheries at Ottawa may result in the Dominion Government taking control of all radiocasting in Canada. Operation of a system such as used in Great Britain, where the British Broadcasting Company, a government institution, controls and operates all the stations in the United Kingdom, is being advocated for Canada, as a result of the recent trouble with Toronto radiocasting stations and also in order to procure more exclusive wavebands now held in the United States.

Another factor which might determine the question is that there are numerous "blind" spots in Canada, where a Canadian station is seldom heard. In order to overcome this, government stations could be erected in these districts, of which there are a number in northern Ontario, for instance.

It is understood that those applying for licenses for radiocasting stations at present are being advised not to go into it too deeply financially. Various cities, such as Sudbury, Windsor, and Fort William, in Ontario, are known to be interested in the erection of stations.

In order to operate a scheme of government - controlled stations, where the Government or its agents, such as the British Broadcasting Company in Great Britain, supply the programs as well as the stations, radio listeners may be asked to pay a nominal yearly fee, which would undoubtedly be more than the present fee of $1. This last is paid by about 250,000 listeners in Canada, at least as many more evading this tax.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

CANADA

Ontario—St. Thomas: Princess Theater, 3:15 p. m., May 20.
Quebec—Montreal: Mount Royal Hotel, 8:15 p. m., May 25. Radiocast Station CFCF, 411 meters.
Sherbrooke: 91a Frontenac Street, 8:15 p. m., May 22.

UNITED STATES

Connecticut—Danbury: New Masonic Temple, 337 Main Street, 8:15 p. m., May 20.
Milford: Milford Town Hall, 8 p. m., May 20.
District of Columbia—Washington (First Church): Church Edifice, Columbia Road and Euclid Street, N. W., 8 p. m., May 25.
Maryland—Baltimore (First Church): Maryland Casualty Company, Fortieth Street and Cedar Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 22; and Church Edifice, University Parkway, West of Canterbury Road, 8:15 p. m., May 24.
Massachusetts—Amesbury: Universalist Church, Main Street, 8:15 p. m. May 24.
Lynn: Church Edifice, Chestnut Street near Broad Street, 8 p. m., May 17 (Please note correction of date).
New Hampshire—Dover: Pierce Memorial Church, Central Avenue, 8 p. m., May 24.
Newport: Citizens Hall, 8 p. m., May 24.
New Jersey—East Orange: Strand Theater, Main and Grove Street, 3:30 p. m., May 20.
Englewood: High School Auditorium, Engle Street, 8:15 p. m., May 20.
Red Bank: Carlton Theater, Monmouth Street, 3:15 p. m., May 20.
New York—Batavia: New Dellinger Theater, Main Street, 8:15 p. m., May 25.
Brooklyn (First Church): Church Edifice, Southwest corner New York Avenue and Dean Street, 8 p. m., May 21. Radiocast Station WMCA, 810 kilocycles.
Buffalo (joint lecture): Elmwood Music Hall, Virginia Street and Elmwood Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 22.
Far Rockaway: Church Edifice, 8:20 p. m., May 22.
Forest Hills: Forest Hills Community House, Borage Place, 8:15 p. m., May 21.
Gouverneur: Unitarian Church, Trinity Avenue, 3:30 p. m., May 20.
Hudson Falls: Washington County Court House, 8 p. m., May 24.
Jackson Heights: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., May 21.
Lake Grove (auspices First Church, Bay Shore): Gymnasium, Winnwood School, 3:30 p. m., May 26.
Newburgh: Broadway School Auditorium, Broadway, 8:15 p. m., May 22.
Niagara Falls: Church Edifice, Park Place and Pine Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 25
Nyack: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., May 21.
Oswego: Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, 4 p. m., May 20.
Seneca Falls: Mynderse Academy Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 21.
Yonkers (First Church): Phillipsburgh Hall, 6 Hudson Street, 3:30 p. m., May 20.
Pennsylvania—Allentown: Ballroom, Americus Hotel, 8:15 p. m., May 22.
Butler: Masonic Temple, 8:15 p. m., May 24.
Elkins Park: Glenside Theater, Mt. Carmel Avenue, Glenside, 3:30 p. m., May 20.
Lock Haven: Court House, 8 p. m., May 25.
Meadville: Court House, 8:15 p. m., May 21.
Philadelphia (First Church): Church Edifice, Walnut Street, West of Fortieth, 8 p. m., May 25.
Pittsburgh (Fourth Church): Carnegie Music Hall, Forbes Street, Schenley Park, 8:15 p. m., May 21.
Punxsutawney: Jefferson Theater, 3 p. m., May 20.
York (First Church): Strand Theater, North George Street, 3:15 p. m., May 20.
Vermont—Brattleboro: Church Auditorium, Putney Road, 8 p. m., May 25.

BACKS TEMPERANCE TEACHING

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—"Wets cannot deny, and drys should not forget, the value of temperance education," asserted Maj. Frederick Palmer in an editorial in the current issue of the American Legion Monthly. Major Palmer made the declaration in connection with his commendation of a recent order to enforce teaching in New York public schools the effects of alcoholic drinks and other narcotics.

Radio Programs

EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5 p. m.—Mme. Bertha Dupee, French
5:40 Stock market, business news.
5:50 Positions wanted.
6 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
6:35 News.
6:43 Sessions Chimes.
6:44 Juvenile Gems.
6:45 Big Brother Club; news exchange.
7:30 Oh Boy program.
7:50 "Red Geer," banjoist.
8 WEAF, American Magazine Hour.
9 WEAF, Ipana Troubadours.
9:30 WEAF, Silvertown Quartet and orchestra; Madelon (Bosquet), ensemble; Jewels of the Madonna (Wolf-Ferrari), orchestra; Poor Wandering One (Sullivan), soprano solo; Waiting for Katy (Shapero), orchestra; Fuzzy Wuzzy (Whiting), vocal solo; March of the Clock (Delibes), orchestra; March Lorraine (Ganne), orchestra; Beautiful City of Dreams (Bishop), quartet; The Baker Boy and Chimney Sweep (Herbert), orchestra; Smile (Heywood), orchestra; Songs My Mother Taught Me (Dvořák), soprano solo; Sweet Little Mother of Mine (Bartlett), orchestra; That Wonderful Mother of Mine (Goodwin), ensemble; Mosaic of light operas of 1918.
10:30 WEAF, Howard time.
10:31 News.
10:35 Atlantic Radio program.
11:05 E. B. Rideout.
11:10 Organ recital by Frank Stevens.

Tomorrow

8 a.m.—E. B. Rideout, meterologist.
8:05 "Looking Over the Morning Paper."
8:15 WEAF, Parnassus Trio.
8:30 WEAF, "Cheerio."
10 Sessions Chimes.
10:01 Anne Bradford's Half Hour.
10:30 Caroline Cabot.
11 Friendly Maids.
11:15 WEAF, Household Institute.
11:45 Friendly Maids.
11:58 Time signals; news.
12:10 p. m.—Friendly Maids.
12:40 Produce market.
1:15 Educational Half Hour for Public Schools.
1:55 Gladys Hasey Wilgert, soprano; Albertine Prime, pianist.
2:15 M. Josephine King, reader.
2:30 Edison Light Hour.
3:30 Gretchen McMullin's Cooking School.
4 News.
4:10 Highway bulletin.
4:13 Anna B. Austin, soprano; Alice Glover, accompanist.

WNAC, Boston (650kc-461m)

5 p. m.—Ted and his Gang.
5:50 Hoseholders' guide.
6 The Juvenile Smilers.
6:30 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
6:55 Time; temperature; tides.
7 Dok's Junior Sinfonians.
7:25 Baseball; talk.
7:30 Motorists' Guide.
8 Mason and Hamlin concert.
8:30 WOR, Mobo Crusaders.
9 WOR, "Operetta in Miniature-Olivette."
10 WOR, Columbia Phonograph Hour, "Memories of Musical Comedies." El Capitan, from "El Capitan," Symphony Orchestra; song from "Prince of Pilsen," male quartet; Oh Promise Me, from "Robin Hood," contralto solo; Gypsy Love Song, from "The Fortune Teller," string orchestra; Giannina, from "The Firefly," soprano solo; March of the Toys, from "Babes in Toyland," symphony orchestra; Kiss Me Again, from "Mlle. Modiste," violin solo Tell Me Pretty Maiden, from "Florodora," vocal sextet; Merry Widow Waltz, from "The Merry Widow," orchestra; I Wonder Who's Kissing Her Now, from "Prince of Tonight," tenor solo; Rackety-Coo, from "Katinka," soprano and tenor duet; Every Little Movement, from "Madame Sherry," orchestra; I'm Falling in Love With Someone," from "Naughty Marietta," tenor solo; Bambalina, from "Wildflower," orchestra; Day Dreams, from "Spring Maid," vocal duet; Good-by Girls I'm Through, from "Chin-Chin," orchestra; My Beautiful Lady, from "Pink Lady," orchestra; Song of Love, from "Blossom Time," tenor solo; My Hero, from "Chocolate Soldier," soprano solo; Something Goes Tingaling, from "High Jinks," orchestra; Sweethearts, from "Maytime," soprano and tenor duet; Somebody Loves Me, orchestra; Alice Blue Gown, from "Irene," contralto solo; Italian Love Call, from "Rose-Marie," orchestra; Lullaby, from "Erminie," soprano solo; Mary Is a Grand Old Name, from "Forty-five Minutes From Broadway," orchestra; Song of the Vagabonds, from "The Vagabond King," orchestra.
11 Baseball; news.
11:15 Leo Reisman and his orchestra.
11:40 Henry Davis and his orchestra.
12:15 a. m.—Joe Rines and his orchestra.

Tomorrow

7:45 a. m.—Morning Watch.
8 News.
8:10 Boston Information Service.
9:30 The Polar Bears.
10:30 WNAC Women's Club.
11 Shepard Concert Ensemble.
11:30 WNAC Women's Club.
11:58 Time signals; weather.
12:01 p. m.—News.
12:30 Christian Science lecture by Prof. Herman S. Hering, C. S. B., from Tremont Theater.
12:59 Today's baseball game.
1 Boston Information Service.
2:20 News.
2:30 Dandies of Yesterday.
3 Fenway Park; Boston vs. Detroit.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (900kc-333m)

5:59 Weather report.
6 Organ recital, Mildred Vinton.
6:30 Correct time.
6:31 Melody Boys.
6:55 Baseball results.
7 Talk by Willard DeLue.
7:10 Bert Lowe's orchestra.
7:30 Radio Nature League.
8 Myrtle Jordan Trio.
8:30 WJZ, Sylvania Foresters.
9 WJZ, Philco Hour; "When Sweet Sixteen."
10 WJZ, Longines time.
10:01 WBZ Players.
10:30 Baseball results.
10:35 Dick Newcomb's orchestra.
11:30 Time; weather.

Tomorrow

11 a. m.—Women's program.
11:05 WBZA Instrumental Group.
11:25 WBZA Instrumental Group, assisted by Mme. Loretta Laurenti.
11:35 Marcia Ray.
11:40 WBZA Instrumental Group, assisted by Mme. Loretta Laurenti.
11:50 Special feature.
12 Organ recital, Manuel DeHaan.
12:30 p. m.—Time; weather.

WBET, Boston (1040kc-288m)

5 p. m.—Baseball; news.
5:15 Incidental organ music from the Metropolitan Theater.
6 "Jim" McGrady, violinist; Frank Hart, pianist.
6:30 Continuation of organ music from Metropolitan Theater.
7 Baseball; finance; news.
7:15 Sport interview.
7:30 "Little Journeys Into Songland"; Marion Keene Whitmore, soprano.
8 The "Forty 'n Eight" Hour, auspices the American Legion, Cecil Fogg Post Band, Hyde Park.
9 Joseph W. Murphy, tenor.
9:15 May Black Wells, contralto; Elsie Chase, pianist; Arthur Brooks, baritone; Anna van Galen, contralto.
9:45 Helen Studzinska, violinist.
10 Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
10:35 News; weather; baseball.

WBSO, Wellesley (780kc-384m)

4 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
12 Midnight Ministry.

WCSH, Portland (820kc-366m)

8 to 11:30 p. m.—From WEAF.
11:30 News.

WTAG, Worcester (580kc-517m)

8 to 11:30 p. m.—From WEAF.
11:30 News.

WJAR, Providence (620kc-484m)

8 to 10:30 p. m.—From WEAF.
10:30 News.

WTIC, Hartford (560kc-535m)

8 to 11:30 p. m.—From WEAF.
11:30 Time; news; weather.

WGY, Schenectady (790kc-380m)

8 to 10:30 p. m.—From WEAF.
10:30 Madrigal Mixed Quartet.

WJZ, New York (660kc-454m)

8 p. m.—May Singhi Breen, ukulelist; Peter De Rose, pianist.
8:30 Sylvania Foresters.
9 Philco Hour.
10 Longines time; "Joe" Chance's orchestra.
11 Slumber music.

WEAF, New York (610kc-492m)

8 p. m.—American Magazine Hour.
9 Ipana Troubadours.
9:30 Silvertown Quartet and Orchestra.
10:30 Howard time; grand opera, "La Somnambula."
11:30 Hal Kemp's orchestra.

WOR, Newark (710kc-422m)

8 p. m.—Sessions Chimes; Reid's Neapolitans.
8:30 Mobo Crusaders.
9 "Operetta in Miniature."
10 Columbia Phonograph Hour.
11 News; weather; time.
11:05 Hale Byer's orchestra.

KENNEL CLUB ALLOWED TO KEEP TRACK OPEN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Action of the St. Louis County Circuit Court in restraining greyhound racing at the Ramona Kennel Club track has been followed by a Supreme Court writ of prohibition under which the track will be permitted to remain open until the case has been finally determined.

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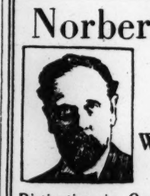
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Fashions and Crafts

Costume Luggage of Ingenious Design

SO-CALLED "costume baggage" is the latest thing in smart travel equipment, and is a marvel of efficiency and beauty. Color is the outstanding novelty and even the most sturdy and utilitarian of trunks are now to be had in dignified greens and blues, while the sedate browns, grays and blacks boast colored bands and trimmings and their interiors are often a surprise of brilliancy. The more frivolous pieces of hand luggage, especially those of the overnight and week-end variety, are the most conspicuous expressions of this craze for color and are displayed in all the smart costume shades, even including parma-violet, almond-green, flamingo and other colorings never before associated with luggage. The fashionable ensemble idea is also an important factor in the sale of luggage and a clever salesman will group three or four pieces in fascinating array in order to make a complete travel outfit.

According to an experienced luggage salesman, it is usually possible to recognize by a shopper's appearance what color preference is indicated, and to offer luggage that will harmonize. If his observation is correct, the chances are that the customer is at first delighted with the coloring, and, later, will appreciate the practical solutions that are ingeniously presented by the same pieces. Compactness and lightness are both exemplified to a surprising degree in this new hand luggage until it seems almost impossible to visualize any more skillful adaptation of space to the demands of the present wardrobe.

Hand Luggage to Suit Wardrobe

Manufacturers of hand luggage keep in close touch with the latest whims of fashion and are well acquainted with the wardrobe requirements for trips of varying duration. Space is apportioned accordingly, for overnight, a week-end, a fortnight, or a month. Not only must the space be made easily accessible but the fixtures must provide for the various articles arriving at their destination in satisfactory condition. It was the demand for compact hand luggage that led to what is known to the trade as "trunk construction" for both suitcases and hatboxes. These convenient and popular types of hand luggage have now developed to an amazing degree.

For instance, what is known as a wardrobe suit case retains of its original character only its exterior appearance and has become, in reality, a miniature wardrobe trunk. There are several different models, varying slightly as to methods of apportioning space, but all have practically the same salient features, viz., hangers in the lid for dresses and blouses, separate compartments for lingerie, shoes and stockings, and a removable hat support which may or may not be used, according to the owner's need for division of available space. Such a suitcase opens vertically and is provided with handles at the side, like an ordinary suit case, and also with a single strong handle at the top, so that it can be carried vertically if more convenient. These wardrobe suit cases can be clamped to the running board of an automobile or pushed under a Pullman seat, as they meet what are known as Pullman measurement requirements.

Hat Boxes and Overnight Cases

Similar in arrangement but somewhat more dainty is the wardrobe hat box. This provides sufficient hanging space in the lid for six dresses. Partitions are usually removable, so that individual apportionment of space is possible. These models are sometimes luxurious affairs, with beautiful silk linings, many pockets, wide silken tie-tapes to keep articles in position and a sliding tray fitted with tinted toilet articles to harmonize with the lining. Such a fitted slide when removed makes a delightful adjunct to a dressing table and is also convenient to slip under one's arm when going to the dressing room on a train. Both the wardrobe suit case and the wardrobe hat box combine compactness and capacity to a remarkable degree, with beauty as an added charm. These pieces of hand luggage are made with rounded corners which are not so apt to show wear as are the usual square corners, and the models are to be found in all the new striking colors, both in bright and dull finish.

There is another interesting novelty in hand luggage known as the overnight case and hat box, which resembles a small suit case until it is opened. The interior is cleverly arranged with mirror and toilet articles in the lid and a removable hat holder below, with space on either side for lingerie, slippers and small belongings. Some models have a folding tray for the toilet articles, which, when necessary, can be removed and carried as a separate unit, thus increasing the available space in the case. When only toilet articles are required, the larger container is not carried, the folding tray being a complete kit in itself, with handles and lock.

Where lightness must be especially considered, there comes a case and hat box in shiny enamel cloth, with snap fastenings, the top being innocent of any framework, thereby minimizing its weight and varying its capacity, as the unlined top will collapse or expand according to its contents. These are especially desirable for day trips to the country, or beach and are very smart looking in black with brilliantly colored corners and trimmings in the most wanted "costume shades."

Roll-Ups for Overflow

The old-time carry-all or luggage roll seems to have started on a new reign of popularity. It assumes the gayest of trappings and displays handy little exterior pockets and convenient fittings. These "roll-ups" are excellent for articles that it is difficult to pack elsewhere, such as books, magazines, heavy shoes and rubbers. Even though filled with a surprising assortment, they are light and easy to carry.

Women who travel much often have their luggage marked in some easily distinguishable way, so that while the trunks and hand luggage may not thoroughly carry out the ensemble idea, there may still be some evidence of relationship. For instance, if the newly bought hand luggage is blue, a broad band of the same shade can be stenciled across all corners of the trunks, or merely across the ends. Trunk initials can be of the color of the hand luggage or some original design of identification can be stenciled in the desired color on a conspicuous part of the trunks. There is much practical advantage in some such mark of identification placed on all luggage, aside from its being a smart detail of the modern travel ensemble.



Underwood

A Cape-Kerchief in American Indian Design, Full of Intricacy and Symbolism. The Upper Portion of the Hat's Brim Is Covered With the Same Pussy Willow Silk.

Interpretive Fabrics to the Fore

FABRICS with a message are among the picturesque oddities found in the new printed dress materials. Saleswomen are being instructed in the interpretation of the designs and although they never before thought seriously of totem poles, Indian basketry, cliff dwellers, English gardens, tropical scenery and such subjects, heretofore unrelated to their work, they now discuss these details glibly as if they had always been necessary selling points. The manikins who parade during certain hours at many of the big shops, clad in garments made from these kaleidoscopic prints that carry a message, are often trained to interpret the designs to interested purchasers so that one may know whether one is wearing a composition reminiscent of primitive Indian warfare or whether the design is an idealized airplane!

The home life and industries of the American Indian have provided an important theme for these new prints, with conventionalized wigwams and blankets, pottery, baskets, feathers and tomahawks. Designs known to have been used by the Indians in their basket-weaving are now repeated in terms of silk and crêpe-de-chine and the same is true of authenticated blanket patterns.

Should Be Issued With Glossary

Some of the "Mayfair" and "English Garden" prints also need interpretation to those not familiar with certain small flowers in their delicate natural colorings. The new fruit prints are refreshingly smart, but even these are sometimes so intricately designed as to require explanation. They represent, either in natural or conventionalized form, almost every variety of fruit from the tiny wild strawberry to a well-developed pineapple. The vogue for crystal flowers, foliage and fruit as an interior decoration has resulted in delicate traceries on silk and crêpe, the sheen of the fabric bringing out the lustrous beauty of the crystal designs. Even the popular little wool flowers and fruits have an echo in the new prints, sometimes in prim little bouquets and in other designs appearing as detached flowers with abnormal petals and stems strewn hit-or-miss as a background.

A stunning design that usually needs some interpretation is the "Ticker Tape" pattern, which carries the stock market message from Wall Street. This design is shown with innumerable twists and folds and in a wide range of color combinations, the ticker tape usually being presented in a light shade on a dark background. The "Summer Shower" or "April Weather" is another of the patterns that tells a story when one uses a little imagination. This shows tiny varicolored umbrellas tilted at all sorts of angles, with pelting rain that gives a fashionable slanting striped effect. Then, in the background, there is a series of brilliantly curved lines, supposed to indicate a rainbow! The entire fabric seems drenched with color rather than rain, as the umbrellas repeat the shades of the rainbow background, giving anything but a rainy day effect.

Geometric themes and alphabetical ones are not forgotten. The former are often interpreted to depict the modern architecture of skyscrapers and one is explained as showing the sky line of Manhattan Island.

Scenic Prints

What are known as "Resort" or "Vacationland" prints are colorful and picturesque. They feature scenic attractions that are sometimes difficult to locate, skipping blithely from the curious formations of Bermuda to the depths of southwestern canyons. Even the midnight sun is included in this collection of travel prints.

These unique prints have awakened much interest in the subjects they depict and many women who wear these fabrics have made a study of the various motifs and acquired information that might not have been sought otherwise. It seems very amusing, but it is, nevertheless, true: Interpretive fabrics are teaching many of their wearers interesting facts.

The Evolution of the Mode

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Paris

THE general attitude toward the couture and the mode has changed as much as the mode itself. Once these were considered extravagances and frivolities, but now they are viewed as art. It used to be almost an adventure to attend a fashion opening, whereas today it is the thing to do to go to the showings; cards of invitation are sought and are even difficult to obtain to the best houses.

How time and progress have altered the mode! Back in 1852, when the second empire was proclaimed and Napoleon III ascended the throne of France, true artists of fashion were unknown and the export of dresses was of small account. Now, however, the dresses shipped abroad have a total annual value in the neighborhood of 3,000,000 francs a year, and the great couturiers have become as famous as the leading artists of the country.

Second Empire Makes Fashion

The "Haute Couture"—or high fashion—as it is called at the present time—dates from the Second Empire. During the years 1852 to 1870 it came into existence. Until then styles remained for long periods much the same. Improvements and alterations were effected rather through varying ornamentation and decoration than because the line of the costume was changed. But during the Second Empire there appeared on the scene a princess and a maker of ladies' dresses. This princess was more modern than her predecessors and this couturier was an artist in his profession and, furthermore, one who knew the value of publicity.

The woman was the Princess de Metternich, wife of the Austrian Ambassador at the court of Napoleon III. The couturier was Worth. He has, as far as the trade is concerned, no first name. He was simply "Monsieur Worth," and his house is known throughout the continent by this single name of Worth. With the princess behind him, he opened a luxurious fashion establishment, introducing for the first time mannequins to wear his creations. He designed the dresses; his dressmakers made them; his mannequins wore them, and the princess praised them, bought them, and wore them. This was enough, and presently it was held to be rather exciting by the ladies of the court to be clothed by the Couturier Worth. Even Empress Eugénie succumbed to the beautiful dresses of Worth.

Monsieur Worth was not long alone in this field. Other couturiers sprang up like mushrooms. Today several other names of fashion houses occur to the purchaser of French dresses almost as readily, perhaps, as that of Worth. The presentation of a "collection" has become a solemn affair of society. It is a ceremony, and the dresses of these houses are examined as is a painting, for the "collection" is held to be equally a work of art. Designers and talented painters do, in fact, collaborate in the productions of the couturiers. Lectures are given today on the mode, and many writers devote their activities to describing this essential branch of French industry.

Diversity in Styles

No longer are ladies clad in so-called series of dresses. It might have been elegant once to be costumed almost exactly like your neighbor, if she were wealthy and of some distinction in the social world. But now individuality is in order. To be original, provided the conception is lovely, is to be assured of a minor social success. All this has come about to a great extent because of the growth in the number of couturiers. The friendly competition has driven these fashion designers to seeking ideas, to initiating, finding new uses for materials and new ways of wearing them. The result is the extraordinary variety in the dresses of today. Each couturier establishes what we might call his own particular genre of dressmaking. The houses also specialize very often in some costume.

Especially is this element of diversity in styles remarked in the evening dresses of the latest collections. Look at the materials from among which choice may be made. There are satins, fine and heavy; "tulles illusion," malines, alençon, silk or metal lace, taffeta, broché, soft moiré, every kind of mousseline, crêpe de chine, lamé. And what differences in line possess equal authority. Some dresses are short all the way around, others are short in front and long behind, some have points or panels forming a train; the fullness is there with suppleness, and the bodice is simple. One designer has gone so far as to show evening gowns combining the new skirt-trouser. One corsage may be tight, it is true, but another may be bloused. Some necks are V-shaped, others square. Some dresses are much more decolletées than others.

The individuality which is such a feature of the evening dresses of the hour, in contrast to those of a century ago, is defined in still another way. This is in the matter of ornamentation. The pearl is used and the spangle. Embroideries in gold or silver are in vogue and the "grilles de strass" are popular. These grilles de strass are squares of brilliants, paste diamonds, embroidered. Metal lace for rtains and tulle for knots on the shoulder are still further characteristics of the many-sided evening dress.

Finally, the break with the past is noticeable when it comes to paying a bill. An old record of the couturier Leroy shows an account of the sister of Napoleon I, Princess Pauline Borghèse. She ordered a costume in every way fit for her rank and for it she paid 572 francs. The other day the Queen of Afghanistan in her Paris visit bought more than a dozen evening gowns, and it is certain she paid for each several times 572 francs! But she probably got much richer and more graceful dresses than did the Princess Borghèse. Times have changed and so have fashions. One pays now neither for the stiff mode of 1812 nor for the daring dress of 1852, but for the individual and original mode of 1928. It is worth the difference in price. Besides, today the mode has become an art.



Underwood

Sports Costume—a Silk Blouse and Crêpe Skirt.

A Hat for High Winds

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

Paris

A sensible and pretty traveling or sports hat is proposed. It is made of straw and wool plaited together. In form it is quite simple, rounded, conventional, with a brim which can be turned up or down as the wearer will, and it does it no harm to be packed flat in a bag. It fits the head closely and likes the high wind of an open car or bow of a ship. The weaving of shades in the wool and straw yields plaidish effects which makes it easy to choose the right tone to go with a traveling or sport suit.

Pattern for Appliqué or Quilting

When about to cut out a number of pieces of cloth of the same shape, as for appliqué work or for quilting, make the pattern out of blotting paper. Lay this on the goods, rough side next the cloth, and it will not slip. It makes the work much easier and more accurate.

Holiday Time for Winter Clothes

By MARJORIE CARLTON

London

WITH the coming of spring, and all the trees flaunting fresh spring frocks, how dull somber winter outfits suddenly seem! Strong as the temptation may be, however, to fling hats, coats and shoes helter-skelter, all dusty and tollworn, into cupboards and boxes, it is well worth while to resist the impulse.

The comparatively small amount of forethought and trouble involved in putting winter things carefully away will be more than amply rewarded when they emerge after their summer holiday looking surprisingly fresh, and all ready for service with the first breath of autumn. Not only can their owner afford to wait patiently until the season's fashions are firmly established before she chooses her new outfit, but she will probably need fewer fresh garments than she imagined because her old ones are so attractive.

When Clothes Await a New Season

It is a good plan to go over the entire winter outfit in order to decide first of all which articles will not be required again. They can then be disposed of without delay—they have served their purpose and to hoard them only makes confusion and takes up valuable space. Every item destined for further use should be carefully examined, repaired, cleaned, and folded with as much care as though it were a new and precious possession. It is a great mistake to store away soiled garments. Dust eats into cloth, and stains grow more obsinate if they are allowed to remain for any length of time.

Suits and coats that are merely dusty can be home-cleaned by being hung on a line in the open air and beaten gently but very firmly with a smooth stick. It freshens black or navy cloth if, after a very thorough brushing, it is sponged all over with a clean rag squeezed out in a weak solution of ammonia and water. The rag should not be too wet.

Any badly soiled garment should always be sent to a professional cleaner. When it comes back, even if it is made of heavy tweed or cloth, it should be folded with a liberal supply of tissue paper, wrapped in newspaper to keep away moth, and then laid flat in a long drawer. To fold a suit or coat gives it a more complete rest than to hang it, and things not in use are best of out sight.

Accessories Make Special Demands

Felt hats should be made tidy, thoroughly shaken, cleaned, and stored away in a dust-proof box with plenty of soft paper. No winter undergarment should be put away before it has been mended. Nothing is more wearisome than to take out one pair of stockings after another when they are needed suddenly and to find them all slightly imperfect. Since moths dislike printer's ink it is a good scheme to wrap all woolen garments in newspaper before folding them away.

If winter shoes are washed all over with a damp cloth, dried, cleaned with petrol, polished with shoe cream and each pair housed in a separate bag, they will come out looking like new. They need not be stored on trees. It is while a shoe is still warm from the foot that it requires to be kept on a shape. Once it has cooled it will remain in position.

Care of Furs

According to a well-known furrier, fur coats and cloth coats with good fur trimming are best placed in cold storage during the summer months. The cost is surprisingly low, the coat can quickly be taken out if desired, and the risk of moth is eliminated. It is difficult for an inexperienced person to detect moth until the damage is serious because the insect lays its eggs underneath the fur. When a fur coat is received in cold storage an expert goes over the surface, and if moth is discovered the owner can be advised at once. Every coat received is beaten all over, combed and stored in a dark, ice-cooled room. Furs can be kept in this way for years without suffering any damage.

If, however, a fur is to be stored at home it should be well shaken, beaten with a smooth cane (care being taken not to dig the point of the stick into the skin), combed with a wide-toothed comb, and stored in a cool, dark place. At intervals all fur garments should be taken out and given a thorough shaking. A moth-bag is a useful possession if no moth has come into contact with the fur, but to store a garment that has even a touch of moth in a bag is to make matters worse since the warmth aggravates the condition. Ermine needs especial care. It should be kept away from dust, and wrapped in blue tissue paper to prevent it from turning yellow.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Pacific Prospects

A Review by LEWIS REX MILLER

The Restless Pacific, by Nicholas Roosevelt. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.

FEW will dispute Mr. Roosevelt's thesis in this book, that the prophecy of William H. Seward, made 75 years ago, is now being fulfilled. Senator Seward, later Lincoln's Secretary of State, then said, "The Pacific Ocean, its shores, its islands, and the vast region beyond will become the chief theater of events in the world's great hereafter." To observing Americans, this tendency has been strikingly apparent, for it was the acquisition of the Philippine Islands which marked the emergence of the United States not only as an important factor in Far Eastern affairs, but also as a world power.

A glance at a map of the Pacific Ocean reveals two principal gateways by which the commerce of the world may enter it. The western gateway is at the Straits of Singapore, the eastern gateway is through the Panama Canal. Singapore is controlled by Great Britain, Panama by the United States. Singapore is rapidly becoming the principal focus of British policy and naval power in the Far East; the Panama Canal has become a commercial thoroughfare of such importance that its enlargement, or the construction of a supplementary waterway, has become a subject of congressional consideration.

Mutual Dependence

The interest of both Great Britain and the United States lies in maintaining the status quo in the Pacific, and in doing so they can count upon the co-operation of Holland, whose rich and extensive island empire in the East Indies is almost entirely dependent upon Great Britain for protection. The problem of the Pacific, indeed, may be said to focus largely in the areas situated immediately north and east of Singapore, where the possessions of Great Britain, Holland and the United States lie in very close proximity, and are not far removed from the dependencies of France and of Japan.

Any change which affects the interest of one of these powers in this area must of necessity concern the others. For example, the United States, in determining whether the time is now ripe for granting self-government to the Philippines, cannot be governed merely by considerations of its own convenience, nor even of Philippine welfare alone, but must consider the effect of such a step upon the fortunes of all these other powers. However just and reasonable the doctrine of "self-determination" may be in the abstract, its application to the Far East is beset with difficulties.

"If applied to Asia," writes Mr. Roosevelt, "this principle would spread chaos and war throughout that continent. It would result in a reversion to an infinitude of petty tyrannical states, mutually jealous and hateful. India would sink back into disjointed fragments, torn by civil wars. The Dutch East Indies would be split into warring principalities and their economic prosperity would disappear overnight, to be followed by famine and suffering. The Philippines would fall a prey to tribal discord. Throughout the East the intricate machinery of foreign trade, on which the Easterners as well as the people of the West have come to depend so much, would be disjointed."

Forces for Peace

Turbulent as China is today, and shifting as are the relations between Asiatic Russia and her neighbors, there are forces at work which make for peace rather than conflict in the Pacific. The "yellow peril" which the former Emperor Wilhelm II used to conjure up to terrify the western world has disappeared. China as an aggressive agent in world politics is unthinkable for the present, and even when unity of government is there re-established, there are at least two factors which will tend to prevent the appearance of a Chinese menace to the outer world. These are, first, the extreme conservatism of the Chinese, their slowness in adopting the ways of the westerner and their innate conviction of the superiority of their age-old methods, all of which prevent rapid industrial development and growth of economic power; and, second, the striking lack of the essential materials of modern industry in China.

As regards Japan, once an object of dread to the United States, a combination of circumstances has completely removed the liability of any aggression upon her part. "This is due," writes Mr. Roosevelt, "to a number of factors, including the earthquake of 1923 and Japan's prolonged financial difficulties resulting from overexpansion. The growth of liberalism in Japan is another. But far more important than these considerations is the fact that for several years Japan has been facing an increasingly precarious situation on the Asiatic mainland caused by Russia's activities. . . . So long as Japan believes that there is a real menace from Asia it would be suicidal for her to do otherwise than court the friendliness of the United States. Finally, the fact that a modern war is a process of attrition has begun to be appreciated by the Japanese war party leaders. The inequality of the mineral resources of the United States and Japan is so enormous that it is difficult to see how Japan could possibly be victorious unless the American people refused to support their Government."

The Washington Conference

No book about the Pacific can fail to comment upon the Washington Conference of 1921. In contrast to the usual commendation afforded to that gathering and its accomplishments, Mr. Roosevelt is critical of its acts. He is a champion of a strong United States navy, and the concessions made by the American representatives at Washington were, in his opinion, too liberal. "Viewed in retrospect," he declares, "we see that at the Washington Conference the United States paid the biggest price for what she deemed the interest of world peace. She seriously handicapped her ability to defend her Pacific possessions. She abandoned a naval program which would have given her the world's largest fleet As a result, Japan's naval power in the western Pacific was made more effective and Great Britain saw her only rival on the seas deprived of the right to outbuild her. In exchange for these sacrifices the United States received the acclaim of the sentimentalists of all countries and of the 'hard-boiled' in England and Japan. She also received the abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, which . . . Great Britain had sought an excuse to end."

Whereas the United States once was apprehensive of a "Japanese peril," the Japanese are now said to be fearful of an "American peril." Mr. Rooseveit points out the absurdity of any such fear, but admits that the United States has given Japan some reason to distrust her, notably by her effort to bring about the internationalization of the South Manchurian Railway. This attempt seems to the author to have been one of the greatest diplomatic blunders ever made by the American Government.

Some interesting observations are made concerning the Moros of the Philippine Islands, who are "the only group of Muhammadans in the world who are petitioning a Christian power to protect them and govern over them." The alleged bad faith of the United States in handing over the Moros to Filipino control meets with severe criticism, and unless rectified must result, it is said, in contributing to the general Moslem conviction throughout the world that Christians cannot be depended upon to abide by their agreements.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

Books with Your Meals

WE ALWAYS gaze ruefully upon those fortunate persons we see reading at table. It is a custom we never have been able to adopt, and the failing distresses us. Times unnumbered, we have resolutely made for the breakfast table with the morning paper, or started off for luncheon with next month's magazine, or settled down to dinner with a book. No use; we miss either the printed message or the meal.

Feeding, besides being at best an unpleasant habit, is such a waste of time. What with sleeping, moving about, necessary walking, unnecessary telephone calls, social so-called obligations and a modicum of work, how can one afford to lose the hours spent at table?

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Thus humanity has devised means of utilizing these masticating moments. Each, according to his lights and privileges, establishes business contacts, improves himself by informing chat of this and that, listens to the very latest music, practices the newest dances, or merely reads. But if you have no business, are not a gifted conversationalist, dislike music with your meals, find dancing too much of an effort, and cannot read when others are doing all these things—where are you? There's nothing to do but eat, which is just what you were trying to forget about.

It isn't that we mind missing the meal when we become interested in a book. We would not enter on our list of friends, though graced with fine manners and otherwise good sense, the man who would prefer a dinner to a book. The difficulty is that at table there is always somebody, a waiter if nobody else, who insists on seeing that you don't neglect the food for reading. We cannot remember seeing anybody thus recalled to duty while he was talking or singing or dancing in a dining room. But everybody understands that when a man reads, it's because he's lonely, poor chap, and needs cheering up; and obviously the best thing is to remind him of his food.

We don't rightly understand how this proposed 13-month year works out; but we must remember to find out if it means fewer meals and more time for reading.

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Although we sorrowfully admit that we can't read at table, we are confident, from analogy with other forms of interrupted reading, that it is possible to formulate some rules for the guidance of those who can and will.

It must be true, for one thing, that much depends on the book. There are some books which the eating reader could read while dining out without losing the thread of the table talk. And there are others, surely, which would detain him until a restaurant's lights were put out.

The type of book, too, must be important. The novel, for example, seems quite unsuited to the occasion. Likewise the profound historical study or economic treatise. The short essay, one would think, might be squeezed between courses. And some of the biographies, new style, probably could be enjoyed piecemeal, between bites.

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Lately we've been reading several books by musicians. Most musicians write badly, but there have been exceptions, besides Berlioz and Wagner. Dame Ethel Smyth is the Margot Asquith of the musical world. Her latest book, "A Final Burning of Boats" (Longmans), already has been reviewed in these pages. It is appropriate to mention it here because it is hardly possible to open it at any page without coming upon some phrase that leads one on. Dame Ethel is convinced that a conspiracy against women artists is the reason why her works are less known than their composer. Since she is as outspoken as she is gifted, her book should spoil many a dinner.

One of Dame Ethel Smyth's remarks is that perhaps it was Sousa who inspired the modern school of conductors, with their "diverting antics." Sousa himself, in his recollections entitled "Marching Along" (Hale, Cushman and Flint), seems to throw no light on this theory. Years ago he abandoned the athletic style of conducting, and possibly he is not proud of his alleged influence. His book is a simple chronicle, without literary adornment, of his long career, full of honors, as a bandmaster.

A quite different type of musical record is the "Monsieur Croche" of Claude Debussy. To many people it may be surprising, even now, to learn that Debussy was once a musical critic, and that some of his opinions and prejudices have been preserved in a book. Readers of this newspaper may recall the account of "Monsieur Croche," by M. Jean-Aubry, that was published after its appearance in France in 1921. It is now issued in the United States by the Viking Press. Musicians, like other artists, often complain that the critics, who couldn't do as well themselves, are too hard on them. But a reading of this book confirms our opinion that it is fortunate for the artists that criticism is done mostly by critics, and not by fellow-artists.

The Discreet Letter-Writer

George Eliot's Family Life and Letters, by Arthur Paterson. London: Selwyn & Blount. 21s. net.

IT HAS been asserted by some critics that George Eliot's letters are the least interesting things that George Eliot ever wrote; that, ably and naturally as she made the characters of her novels express themselves, she notably failed to express herself in her private correspondence. It may be that there is a moral in this complaint—the moral that admirers of a novelist should be content with the novels as the expression of their author and not seek for more intimate and direct revelations in the shape of letters intended for private friends. For the real gist of the complaint against George Eliot as a letter-writer is that so many of her letters read rather as though they had been instinctively composed with the thought of a larger audience; as though she knew that the biographers would one day burrow into this available material and was determined that they should find there no ill-considered and impetuous disclosures.

In the letters Mr. Paterson has collected in this volume one would expect less evidence of second thoughts of that kind. For these letters, most of them now published for the first time, were written either to the sons of G. H. Lewes or to other family folk, so that the note of real intimacy should inevitably be their first quality. So it is, but the note is rather of "your loving Mother" than of the eminent novelist. There are no fireworks. This is the affectionate responsible mid-Victorian parent writing to the equally dutiful and affectionate members of her family. Many of the letters were written home to England during Continental trips but though many places and incidents are mentioned there is, on the whole, an almost remarkable absence of any vivid "local color." As for the notable people mentioned from time to time, here is a not unfair example of the novelists' method, in a postscript to a letter to one of the Lewes boys in 1871:

"Tennyson and his wife called yesterday. She left him behind and he read 'Maud,' etc. Then we walked part of the way home with him."

That is all. The method seems to be accurate rather than illuminating. But the biographical chapters which Mr. Paterson has interspersed in order to explain the circumstances in which the various sets of letters were written are models of brevity and understanding.

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—H. C. WITWER.



No Time for Yale Took College Home
Says H. C. Witwer

H. C. Witwer, the popular short story writer, has confessed that he acquired a college education without going to any college. In response to a query concerning the classical literary flavor of the opening paragraphs and titles of his stories in Collier's and in Cosmopolitan Magazine, Witwer produced a letter he had just written to a friend in New York.

"I most assuredly have a Five-Foot Shelf," he wrote, "and if you don't think I use it constantly for inspiration, references and mental calisthenics, you should see the well-thumbed pages.

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Servants of History

The Rise of the House of Rothschild, by Count Corti. Translated by Brian and Beatrix Lunn. London: Gollancz. 25s. New York: Cosmopolitan. $5.

EUROPEAN historians of the late eighteenth and of the nineteenth centuries have entirely neglected the Rothschilds: such is the complaint of the author of this volume, who copiously remedies the defect. He describes this family as an "unseen but infinitely powerful influence." The "international Jew" is the subject of so much praise and abuse, chiefly the latter, that the author's impartiality is welcome, although a discreet touch of prejudice or irony would have enlivened his crowded pages. The essence of finance is detail, patiently, endlessly accumulated detail; we dread to think what documents, mountains of them, the author must have waded through to produce this stout volume which covers the foundation and establishment of the House in the early Frankfort days to the great crisis of 1830. In a further volume the author will take the story down to modern times, a volume which promises to be more controversial than this.

We must not take Count Corti's claim of "infinite power" for the Rothschilds too seriously. They became very powerful, but their power was distributive and not constructive. They did not make history as a Napoleon, a Pitt, a Wellington or a Metternich made history. It is clear at once that the Rothschilds used history. They waited on the events which greater men had molded out of the raw material of existence. Indefatigably they made themselves the indispensable intermediaries between governments, the arteries in which other people's money flowed.

Years of Building

Popular rumor dated the Rothschild fortune from the Battle of Waterloo; but this, as Count Corti shows, is an illusion. That fortune was no lucky, unearned "scoop"; it was the result of years of patient building. Meyer Amschel, the founder of the house, was born in Frankfort, in 1743, in the cramped Jewish quarter of that city at the sign of the Rot Schild, the red shield. The Jews were mercilessly persecuted in Frankfort; many of the commonest rights of citizenship were denied them. Meyer Amschel began his career by collecting and selling rare coins, and he was successful in obtaining the custom of the Elector of Hesse. He became one of the Crown agents and, laboriously breaking down racial barriers, he began at last to negotiate minor sales of the Elector's Hessian mercenaries to England.

These earlier pages make fascinating reading. It is exciting to hear of the Napoleonic occupation of Frankfort and to see how old Meyer Amschel adjusted himself to it, conducting the exiled Elector's business under the very nose of Napoleon. One's sympathies are won to this clever and almost illiterate man and his sons. Them he ultimately established abroad, the incomparable Nathan going to England and winning every inch of his way there, almost living in the British Treasury and actually sending French money through France to Wellington in the Peninsula, with Napoleon's unsuspicious consent!

Some Romance

There is some romance in all this money grubbing. Someone had to do it. And the Rothschilds were scrupulous and reliable. Travel was dangerous and slow; news, the financier's inspiration, was difficult to get. Dispatches were regularly opened by the police and their friends. The Rothschilds contended successfully with these difficulties. Their industry and thoroughness astonish. They actually delivered the news of the victory of Waterloo to the British Government before Wellington's own dispatches arrived.

The concluding chapters on the Austrian and Neapolitan negotiations, the confused liquidation of Napoleon's chaotic enterprises, reveal the Rothschilds' skill in what may be called inventing credits. The case of the Empress Marie Louise is laughable.

Count Corti is concerned with historical fact and not with ethics. He does not, of course, discuss the moral responsibility of such an international organization. He points out how well they succeeded, deserved to succeed, in their aim, the accumulation of wealth, and does not whitewash them. One is left with the impression that even if there had been no Napoleonic confusion, such ingenuity and hard work would have secured its reward . . . whatever that is.

V. S. P.



KATHLEEN WOODWARD

From a London Slum

Jipping Street, by Kathleen Woodward. New York: Harper.

THE story of her childhood in a London slum is written by a young woman who, among other literary work, has produced an official biography of Queen Mary. Kathleen Woodward grew up in Jipping Street, went to work in a factory at 13, and educated herself after that.

Jipping Street leads from London Bridge to Old Kent Road. "Two and three-roomed houses were reared unbrokenly up each side of Jipping Street; the street was long and narrow, and the substance of the houses dissolved on the slightest provocation; frequently the half or whole of someone's ceiling fell in, and regularly every Monday the landlord's agent came to collect the rents. This was not an easy labor for the landlord's agent."

One of a Big Family

This child of Jipping Street was one of a big family. She helped her mother with endless washings, thankfully emerging at evening to carry the bundles home and collect the pay for the day's labor. The child's horizon was bounded by Jipping Street.

The child made friends and her book memorializes them, especially Jessica Mourn, whom the child loved as much as she respected and longed to help her mother. From her mother she learned endurance; from Jessica she learned gentleness and compassion. The portrait of the mother is a somber piece of impressionism; that of Jessica wistful pastel.

The time came when the child of 13, according to the custom of Jipping Street, had to go into regular employment. Work she had always done, picking up a penny here and a penny there; but now she crossed into the strange world beyond London Bridge with her secondhand shoes and her daily portion of bread and dripping, a regularly constituted atom of labor. As she grew older she learned to revolt against the hardships of Jipping Street and others like it. Trades unions, woman suffrage, social reforms of all kinds occupied her thoughts, together with an ardent ambition to learn.

A Room of Her Own

When her earnings increased she hired a little room of her own and made it spotlessly clean, fresh and bare of cheap clutter. She went to meetings of many sorts, she seized every means of enriching and exercising her vocabulary. She educated herself on Gibbons's "Decline and Fall" and on Macaulay's "History of England." Through the day she worked in the factory, but at night she had her little room, her citadel.

The quality of the writing of this self-trained woman is the surest proof of the power of her ambition. Every rightly chosen word, every well-turned sentence must be the fruit of that constant effort to "enrich and exercise her vocabulary." Harper & Brothers have showed their appreciation by giving the book a dignified make-up. But more than by the excellent format and the deftness of phrasing, the book is elevated by the clarity, and yet by the charity, of the author's comprehension of the lives of those who are born to Jipping Street.

Two Latin Poets

Catullus and Horace: Two Poets in their Environment, by Tenney Frank. New York: Henry Holt & Co., $3.

READERS of Professor Frank's biography of Virgil will welcome this new volume in which the learned and talented Latinist again displays his gift for vitalizing themes that are too frequently left to the mercy of the dry-as-dusts. The author is as thorough and as patient a scholar and as distinguished a specialist as any of his confrères, but he has the gift of the historical imagination and in his pages the life of ancient Rome pulses anew.

This is not to say that he condescends to anything so merely popular as a "fictional biography." His is a work of sound and pure erudition, but it is erudition informed by a realization that human life is if more importance than literature, though literature is one of the great achievements of human life. This realization enables him to enliven many a controversial question which in other hands would be arid and unprofitable—as when he offers his theory of the location of the Bandusian spring or of the probable division of the parts of the "Carmen Seculare" between the semi-choruses of boys and girls.

So simply and unpretentiously are Professor Frank's own views set forth that the casual reader may not realize the amount of original work and shrewd speculation that have gone to the making of his book. For it is by no means a mere summary of the scholarship on his subject, and though doubtless intended to reach a larger public than that of the Latin Seminars it will be appreciated by the most serious student.

In the nature of the case the book cannot have the unity of the biography of Virgil; but it was a happy thought to present Catullus and Horace in one volume, and from the earlier poet to the later we are led on through a transitional chapter which describes the social and political changes which took place in the years separating the activities of the two men. As the title indicates, due regard is paid to the environment of each poet, and both stand forth clearly from their background.

"Your Refined Exhibition"

Kai Lung Unrolls His Mat, by Ernest Bramah. London: Richards. 7s. 6d. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran. $2.50.

KAI LUNG is excellent; we know nothing subtler than his humor, nothing more shrewd than his philosophy, nothing more elaborately comic than his literary style, with its preposterous hyperbole, its benign anticlimaxes, its expressionless refinement. How is this for a Chinese version of "There's a divinity that shapes our ends . . ."

"The clay-souled outlaw was seen to rub his offensive hands together and to be heard to remark that there is undoubtedly a celestial influence that moulds our ultimate destinies even though we ourselves may appear to trim the edges somewhat."

Or this delicious request from one polite enemy to another:

"Defer your refined exhibition of virtuous annoyance to a more convenient gong stroke."

Or this farewell:

"May the immortal principles of equipoise be maintained in your venerable body."

This is not a book to review; it is a book to quote from.

These stories originate in characteristic fashion. Kai Lung returning to his mountain home and exulting in the hope of seeing his beloved wife, Hwa-mei, the Golden Mouse ("for our affections are as the two ends of a cable—united by what divides them"), discovers that Mingshu, the rebel, has carried off both wife and possessions. "Why take the risk of rescuing her?" argues the cautious Shen Hing. "By patient industry one can safely earn enough to replace a wife with a few successful harvests."

But penniless Kai Lung is a story teller and a romantic. He undertakes the rescue, and to earn his daily rice en route, he tells his tales. They are stories of the ever effective and courteous intrigues of one Mandarin, one official, one outlaw with another. Every conversation is decorated with compliments with an innocent sting in the tail. Even when engaged upon the most nefarious or most comic exploits, the parties conduct themselves with an elaborate lack of emotion, seeking the choicest antitheses, analogies and metaphors, accusing one another at the worst of lack of classical education and never failing, for all this moonlike benignity, to have an eye on the main chance.

But intertwined in the willow pattern of this irony there are stems—bamboo shoots shall we say?—of the most delicate poetry.

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THE HOME FORUM

Shakespeare's Fools–a Goodly Company

FOR the sake of a beginning, just consider Feste in the enchanting atmosphere of "Twelfth Night,", the romance that Stopford Brooke likens to "a dance in some sunny Italian garden." With Feste we are "on the top of mirth and jollity." Within a few moments of his first appearance, the sharp wit leaps at us. He is a penetrating observer of his world, only by courtesy to be called the fool. He sums up the melancholy duke in a dozen words; he takes the measure of his company and estimates with shrewd correctness his own relation to it, so that Viola, herself a sagacious observer of men and times, is struck by the insight of this man, and cries:

This fellow is wise enough to play the fool,
And to do that well craves a kind of wit.

His versatility is never at a loss, whether it be in turning aside the displeasure of his mistress, Olivia, or in baiting the unfortunate Malvolio; and at the other extreme he can be as sentimental as you please, humouring Orsino with little tender ballads precisely suited to his mood. Withal he describes himself as "fit for all waters," and proves it, too, for in the very midst of his buffoonery, he sings:

O mistress mine, where are you roving?

Again within a few minutes he is baiting poor Aguecheek, being at the same time ever alert to his own advantage, pocketing the gifts of the old merrymakers with as good a will as he coaxes money from Viola and Sebastian. Truly a man of parts, this Feste, for we see him in another light, jesting with Olivia in her displeasure. There is a sudden sweetness underlying these idle words, a half tender, certainly affectionate effort to turn Olivia not only from her anger but from her grief. He was not utterly feather-brained, this fool. He knew that laughter and jest can often convey a tenderness of thought that can be expressed in no other way. Shakespeare here, as it were, lays down the foundation upon which, at the last, Lear's fool is to stand. It is noteworthy, too, that Feste's song, running like a thread through the play, gathering events and characters like jewels upon a slender chain, is passed on to the tragedy of King Lear; for later, much later, when Shakespeare has himself descended into those depths whence Hamlet, Macbeth and King Lear are thrown up like rocks in a mighty convulsion of earth, he puts the same little song into the mouth of Lear's "poor boy." What was in his thought as he did it? What memory of the sweet play of fancy in Twelfth Night? What recognition of the merry Feste as own brother to Lear's frail jester? That we can never know now, but the little song has taken on a new significance.

Here is Feste, then, who has dabbled in affairs to good purpose, who will give us warm-hearted companionship in return for our own. A most engaging character, compounded of those contraries—fun and affection, wisdom and frolic.

Now Touchstone joins us, the wise "deep-contemplative" philosopher and satirist. About him there is much of the jaded courtier who has seen "cities of men and manners" and who uses his privilege of fooling to cloak a "sarcasm against the world and its ways." His folly is never indulged for folly's own sweet sake. The good humor and laughter of Feste have given place to an unstable disposition and a sharp tongue that points its wittiest remarks with a sting. He makes sport of his world and himself, maintaining his true independence and liberty in servitude by making a play "both of himself and others." Says Ulrici, "he shows that he is possessed of the first necessary element of true intellectual freedom, the mastery over himself." Yet he shows a loving and faithful heart. When Rosalind and Celia decide to take shelter in the forest of Arden:

What (says Rosalind) if we assayed to steal
The clownish fool out of your father's court!
Would he not be a comfort to our travel?
(Celia) He'll go along o'er the wide world with me.

and he proves it. It was no small service to leave the cultivated witticisms of the frequenters of the ducal palace for the company of two girls and rustic wit. As Rosalind foresaw, his whimsicalities did not fail him when the travelers grew discouraged. It may have been pleasant at times to lie in the sun and rail at fortune for a jade, gratifying to his self-love to overawe the rustic with his store of learning. He loved to bewilder Corin with his contradictions, but Corin was a match for him, and the humour and simple sincerity of men who live close to the earth well-nigh baffle the jester, accustomed to the subtler humour of a court. Though it pleased Touchstone to dazzle these people, we feel the relief he must have felt when the pretty episode was over and he was free to return to a sphere of action more suited to him. Touchstone was too complex ever to find genuine happiness in simplicity. Long used to the tempered air of the court, he found the forest atmosphere a little stark at times. He is a delectable companion, "swift, fantastic, inventive," showing beneath his cloak of folly an unswerving devotion that marks him as brother to Feste and that other fool to whom we now come. "A strange kind of humourous respect still waits upon him."

We find Lear's fool again and again in odd gleams and evasive flashes in the characters of all Shakespeare's fools and merry-makers, as if the master hand that conceived them felt that they were developing under his guidance toward some fool as yet unformed, shaping themselves to produce, finally, the jester who should prove that "love is enough," the fool and the friend of a king, who, without even a name of his own by which to mark him, has entered into our hearts for all time. His is vicarious suffering. All his energies are bent toward the alleviation of other people's sorrows. All his service is for those on whom he has set his affections. Even at the end he slips gently into silence with his last little play of fancy, withdrawing with his latest tenderest jest.

There is more than the ordinary sentiment of a king for his jester in the feeling with which Lear regards his "pretty knave," and it escapes in his repeated calling for him, does he absent himself, and in the sudden rush of affectionate welcome with which he greets his return. "How now, my pretty knave." Deep in Lear's stormy heart he has locked his love for Cordelia and he knows that the fool, loving Cordelia too, is aware of it. This is the secret bond between these two, a vital force against which the whole world may shock in vain.

He is wise, this fool, with a penetrating wisdom that utters itself in sibylline phrases, as we see when he talks to Kent. He is brave, too, withal. Even the terrible Goneril cannot shake his allegiance to Lear, though he must have known that Lear's fortunes and the fortunes of those who served him were now to decline forever. When Lear departs the fool never hesitates.

Nuncle Lear, Nuncle Lear, tarry and take the fool with thee.

In woeful contrast, the titan king and the delicate boy cling together. "His jests bubble up," says H. N. Hudson, "from a heart struggling with pity and sorrow as foam enwreathes the face of deeply troubled waters."

With this fool we neither jest nor play but stand apart, laughter and tears paying him tribute, the burden of a little song the dower with which he blesses us. In the storm on the desolate heath king and jester come closer together than ever before. Lear's hungry heart comforts itself by caring for his "pretty knave." "Come on, my boy. Art cold, my boy?" And out of the very clash of the gale comes the little lilting song that we last heard on the lips of the merry Feste.

"In, boy; go first! You houseless poverty—nay, get thee in," cries Lear.

What late-learned love is here! "We'll go to supper in the morning," jests the king brokenly, and with one final effort, one last little loving jibe, his fool catches his wit and plays with it. "And I'll go to bed at noon!"

Thus, though loitering still with a peculiar grace in the heart that will give them house-room, they pass,—Shakespeare's Fools—a goodly company.

D. T.

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The Library

Give me the room whose every nook
Is dedicated to a book:
Two windows will suffice for air
And grant the light admission there;
One looking to the south, and one
To speed the red, departing sun.
The eastern wall from frieze to plinth
Shall be the Poet's labyrinth,
Where one may find the lords of rhyme
From Homer's down to Dobson's time:
And at the northern side a space
Shall show an open chimney-place,
Set round with ancient tiles that tell
Some legend old, and weave a spell
About the fire dog-guarded seat,
Where, musing, one may taste the heat:
Above, the mantel should not lack
For curios and bric-a-brac,—
Not much, but just enough to light
The room up when the fire is bright. . . .

Such be the library; and take
This motto of a Latin make
To grace the door through which I pass:
Hic habitat Felicitas!

—FRANK DEMPSTER SHERMAN, in "Lyrics For a Lut.e"

A Group of Brilliant Flamingos

BOTH from the standpoint of art and of natural history, flamingos are absorbingly interesting. They are among the tallest and most beautiful of birds, some measuring six feet from head to toe. The bright flame-colored or scarlet patches on the wings, with the black quill feathers, make them striking whether seen in their native haunts or preening and posing on some green garden lawn.

These birds are native in warm climates, inhabiting most of the countries bordering on the Mediterranean. They also are found in Chili, Bolivia, Central America, and the Bahamas. Once they were common in southern United States, but are now grown rare even there. They have been a great puzzle to ornithologists, who have long disagreed as to their classification. In many particulars they are exactly between the web-footed swimmers, such as ducks and geese, and the stork-like birds. However, carefully sifting out their characteristics, in spite of their raucous goose-like voices and web feet, they stand revealed as much more nearly related to the ibis and its fellows. Pictorially, at any rate, it is pleasanter to think of them as cousins to the stork and ibis. Huxley preferred to take them out of both families and form an independent group with a distinct name of their own and his classification has now been generally accepted, thus affording them the dignity of exclusiveness.

Easily alarmed in their native haunts, they have been most difficult to study. For this reason, many strange and fabulous stories were current as to their nesting habits. Later investigation has refuted these reports, without lessening the interest in their remarkable villages. The feeding habits of these birds are, doubtless, responsible for many of their graceful poses. They find their food in the mud of lagoons, stirring it up by wading about. Then they bend their long necks downward, reversing the ordinary position of the head and, with the crown down, dip up the troubled water and strain it through the mouth, which is constructed to act as a sieve. The straining process completed, the bird raises its long neck in varying curves to swallow the food.

Beautiful as flamingos appear in zoölogical gardens or when used to decorate magnificent estates, they give thus small hint of what they are in their wild state. In common with many other brilliant red birds, they require perfect conditions to develop their color. By nature, flamingos are entirely brilliant pink with wings fiery scarlet and black, which startling colors they almost invariably lose with the first molt in captivity, changing to paler pink and white with splashes of deeper red.

In flight they are a beautiful sight. With legs and neck stretched out straight they look like white or rosy crosses with black arms formed by the quill wing feathers.

"On skies of tropic evening, broad and beryl green,
Above a tranquil sea of molten malachite,
With flare of scarlet wings in long and level flight,
The soundless, fleet flamingos pass to isles unseen.

"They pass and disappear, where darkening palms indent
The horizon, underneath some high and tawny star,
Lost in the sunset gulfs of glowing cinnebar,
Where sinks the painted moon with prows of orpiment."

A flock of them at rest is no less fascinating, as they stand either on one leg or on both legs, with their long necks twisted or coiled into every conceivable shape. It is easy to understand that Alice in her Wonderland found her constantly curving flamingo a most unsatisfactory croquet mallet.

Flamingos have always been the joy of artists, with their brilliant splashes of color against an equally brilliant background of water and tropical foliage. Even ornithologists, presumably absorbed in investigation, are arrested by their brilliancy. One such interrupted his labors to draw this word picture:

"Half a mile away, wavering in the intense heat, stood a line of about two hundred rose-pink forms which, from that distance, looked like a solid bed of bright pink flowers. The waxy green of the mangroves behind them, the brilliant turquoise of the water, and the glaring brilliancy of the mass of birds made a picture that it was hard to believe even when looking at it, and I could hardly realize that I was one of the few naturalists who ever had the joy of seeing, alive and unharmed, the most glorious sight that a bird-lover may look upon. For what can surpass in color and brilliancy many hundreds of rose-pink birds, standing five feet high, and set in a picture of such wonderful color as a tropic lagoon under a noonday sun?"

BLANCHE C. HOWLETT.

Ginkgo Gold

The sun shines on a ginkgo tree,
Its leafage is a golden fan.
The mist is not an autumn haze,
But incense from Nikko, Japan.
The tree is gold; its fans are gold,
A glittering shrine of a maiden-hair tree.
The sun makes pause as if to say,
"A thing of beauty let it be."



Photograph by Herbert B. Turner

Flamingos on a Private Estate in the Suburbs of Havana.

Landscape

A bird wings in flight
Atop an apple orchard,
Ecstatic over something. . . .

Trees in white blossoms
Thrill with expectations.—

Roving winds gently suggest—
To a few collected cloud-strips:
"Move ahead—
You obstruct the Sun."

—JOACHIM AYRON, in "Dear Earth."

A Scottish Reel at a French Court

When I was seventeen, and before I had been presented, my father suddenly announced that I was to accompany my parents to Compiègne on a visit to the Emperor Napoleon III.

The Emperor when a fugitive in England had accepted my father's kindness and hospitality, and the Prince, as he was then, in taking leave of him said: "I shall greet you next time at the Tuileries." People smiled at the idea, but the penniless adventurer of those days was now the all-powerful Emperor and had not forgotten his old friends. I was overjoyed at the idea, but very shy at the prospect of my début in a palace at a court reputed to be very magnificent.

On arrival at Compiègne, carriages with postilions and a pair of gray horses called "Percherons" awaited us. These Normandy horses are very neat, sturdy, and handsome, and capable of a great deal of work. The grand chamberlain received us, and ushered us to our rooms. Mine was splendidly decorated, hung with yellow satin, and furnished with Empire tables and chairs. I had never seen anything so grand, and wondered how I should sleep in that gorgeous yellow satin bed with its fat inviting pillows and soft mattresses. . . .

My mother had thoughtfully provided me with some lovely dresses from Worth, the great dressmaker, and with the confidence born of youth I experienced a great satisfaction in my appearance. At the appointed time we all assembled in a big drawing-room hung with many chandeliers, whose light was soft and becoming, the room blazed with pretty, well-dressed, bejewelled women, and men in various uniforms wearing glittering stars and orders. After a slight pause, the Emperor and Empress were announced. Into this galaxy of beautiful women stepped the Empress like a star, overshadowing all present with her graciousness, her brilliance, her dazzling presence. In that court one could only look at her. She was the Queen of Beauty, and as gracious and kindly as she was lovely. We proceeded in to dinner, down the corridor lined with the motionless "Cent Gardes," splendid specimens of men in their magnificent helmets and uniforms. The table was long, there might be fifty guests present. The Emperor and Empress sat opposite each other in the middle, while priceless silver and gold dishes glittered on the table. The meal did not last long, though the food was perfect, the supreme effort of the best French chef. . . .

The Empress said she would like to see a reel danced, and as by a strange coincidence Lord Dunmore, another guest, and myself were both Scotch, would we kindly dance one? So to the music of the barrel organ we danced. It was certainly not imperial music, but it served, and I hope we acquitted ourselves well, at any rate everybody professed themselves delighted. The women stared, the men applauded, even the saturnine Emperor smiled, especially at the strange whoops and cries emitted by Lord Dunmore, who was a first-rate reel dancer, and whose intricate steps were faultless. The French ladies opened their eyes wide at the sight of our vivacious dancing. "C'est très sauvage," they said. "Mais c'est très intéressant," as we halted breathless, and I believe they enjoyed it thoroughly. — LADY VIOLET GREVILLE, in "Vignettes of Memory."

Prüfungszeiten

Uebersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

IN FAST jedem menschlichen Betätigungsfeld gibt es Zeiten, wo Zweifel und Entmutigung besonders beharrlich scheinen können, wo man alles, was man tun kann, getan hat und warten muß, bis die Früchte der aufgewandten Mühe in Erscheinung treten.

In der Pflanzenwelt gibt es eine solche Zeit zwischen Saat und Ernte. In der Geschäftswelt kann die Prüfungszeit kommen, wenn keine hinreichenden Einnahmen in Aussicht stehen, um die fortlaufenden und wachsenden Ausgaben zu decken. Unter welchen Umständen eine solche Lage auch immer eintrete, stets scheint sie eine Stimmung der Ungewißheit und Besorgnis hervorzurufen. Dann können Zweifel und Furcht wohl laut flüstern, so daß man Mut und Glauben aufzubieten hat, um standhaft zu bleiben.

Eine solche Prüfungszeit machte eine Geschäftsfrau durch, die einst gegen Ende des Frühjahrs sehr niedergedrückt war. Der gewohnte Geschäftsgang in ihrem Arbeitszimmer hatte sich, um sich neuen Erfordernissen anzupassen, vollständig geändert, und in der übergangszeit herrschte viel Zwietracht. Sie hatte andächtig an der Aufgabe gearbeitet, ohne jedoch Frieden zu erlangen. In ihrem Garten zu Hause schien nichts zu wachsen. Einige schwache Schößlinge drangen zwar aus der Erde hervor; als aber kalte, finstere Tage eintraten, schien das Wachstum zu stocken. Als sie eines Abends beim Sonnenuntergang verzagt durch ihren Garten ging, sah sie, an den gemeinsamen Zaun sich lehnend, einen freundlichen Nachbar. Als Antwort auf ihre Frage, was die Blumen an solch kalten und trostlosen Tagen tun, erwiderte der Freund mit erwärmendem Lächeln: „Ach, an solchen Tagen sind sie klug. Sie vertiefen und stärken ihre Wurzeln". Die Bedeutung der ermutigenden Worte und das Mitgefühl des verständigen Lächelns erleichterten die Düsterkeit, wie der Sonnenschein den Nebel zerstreut, und an jenem Abend wandte sich die Geschäftsfrau freudig an ihre Bibel um Führung und las die ermutigende Geschichte Josephs wieder. Und während sie über seine Erfahrungen nachdachte, erkannte sie wie nie zuvor die Kraft seiner Geduld und die erhaltende Macht seines Glaubens.

Unter den vielen Aufgaben Josephs war besonders eindrucksvoll die Notwendigkeit, während der „zwei Jahre" zwischen seiner erfolgreichen Auslegung der Träume des Bäckers und des Schenken und der Deutung der beunruhigenden Erscheinung Pharaos standhaft zu bleiben. Vielleicht flüsterten Entmutigung und Zweifel ihm häufig ein, seine Arbeit und seine Gebete seien vergeblich; aber wir lesen, daß sein Mut und Glaube nie wankten. Er blieb von Selbstbedauern, Zweifel und Furcht frei; und es heißt, daß „der Herr mit ihm war".

Jahrhunderte später blieb Christus Jesus, der treue Vertreter Gottes, standhaft, als er „versucht [war] allenthalben gleichwie wir, doch ohne Sünde", und er lehrte alle Menschen, wie man auf Gott harren kann. In unserer Zeit wurde Mary Baker Eddy durch eine Erleuchtung hinsichtlich der Lehren des Meisters auf wunderbare Weise von Krankheit zu Gesundheit wiederhergestellt. Zwischen dieser Zeit und der Zeit, wo ihr Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" der Welt gegeben wurde, liegen mehrere Jahre. Und viele Jahre vergingen nach dem Druck dieses Lehrbuchs bis zur Vollendung ihres Kirchenarbeitsplans. Während dieser ganzen Zeit war Mrs. Eddy trotz vieler Schwierigkeiten rastlos mit dem Beweis beschäftigt, daß Gottes helfende und erlösende Kraft immer zur Verfügung stehe.

Durch die unerschütterliche Geduld und den standhaften Glauben Josephs wurde Nahrung gesammelt, um unzählige Mengen zu ernähren. Durch die Geduld und den Mut der Mrs. Eddy lernen Tausende verstehen, daß sie nach der Erklärung des Apostels Johannes „nun Gottes Kinder sind", und sie lernen erkennen, daß „jetzt die angenehme Zeit ist", wie Paulus sagte. Mrs. Eddy hat ihre Nachfolger gelehrt, wie dies zu beweisen ist und wie man standhaft bleiben kann, indem man den Sonnenschein der Wahrheit die Düsterkeit der Prüfungszeiten zerstreuen läßt.

Auf Seite 307 in „Miscellaneous Writings" hat Mrs. Eddy geschrieben: „Gott gibt dir Seine geistigen Ideen, und diese wiederum geben dir, was du täglich brauchst. Frage nie nach dem morgenden Tag; es genügt, daß die göttliche Liebe eine allgegenwärtige Hilfe ist, und wenn du wartest, ohne zu zweifeln, dann wirst du jeden Augenblick alles haben, was du brauchst. Welch herrliches Erbe besitzen wir doch in dem Verständnis der allgegenwärtigen Liebe! Mehr können wir nicht verlangen: mehr brauchen wir nicht: mehr können wir nicht haben. Diese freudige Gewißheit ist das 'Schweig und verstumme' für alle menschliche Furcht, für Leiden jeder Art".

Beside a Connacht Lake

Ballytumna Lake is now a dream of beauty. Overhead is the ever-changing Irish sky; all around are the Irish mountains, one blaze of golden gorse or "whins," as they are called in Ireland. When the sun shines on them, the sight would be too dazzling, were not the gold mingled with a tender green.

"Along the margin of the bay" (lake here) there is "a host of golden daffodils," "tossing their heads in sprightly dance." The ground is carpeted with primroses, violets, celandine, and white "Star of Bethlehem." Before long their place will be taken by sheets of wild hyacinths, which will look as if "the blue of heaven has come down to earth." A conspicuous and picturesque object in the background is a mud cabin, which the family has kept as a relic of "the days that are no more." It has neither chimney nor window, two holes serving instead for these; its mud walls are covered with lichen and moss, and so is its thatched roof; but its little garden is bright and fragrant with spring flowers. On the opposite side of the lake is an older relic, the ivy-covered ruins of a small church which dates from the time when Erin was the Isle of Saints. In the near fields hundreds of white lambs, with two or three black ones, are enjoying themselves to their heart's content. And so are the peasant children, who have just been set free from school and are running down one of the hills in their bare feet, to have their daily paddle in the lake.

Suddenly Biddy (the proud owner of the cabin in which her family had lived for generations, and which had been presented to her by the people of Ballytumna, on the condition that she and her pig should migrate to one of the new laborers' cottages where "the gintelman that paid her rint" was accommodated with a sty) exclaims: "Sure and it's yez that do be the good childher! Sorra a finger did yez be laying on me flowers, though yez didn't be knowing that I did be in me house watching of yez all the time" (Biddy invariably calls her cabin "the house"). "Sure, and it's me that will be having a nice little bucket (bouquet) ready for each of yez, when yez do be coming back, and maybe a biteen of me oatcake too; for troth and its hungry yez will be after your splash."

A "splash" it certainly is. Several of the children fell headlong into the water in their eager rush. But what matter! Their clothing will dry quickly, as they chase each other in the glorious sunshine.

The winter is past, the rain is over and gone; the flowers appear on the earth; the time of the singing of birds is come.

Testing Times

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THERE are times in almost every human activity when doubt and discouragement may seem to be especially persistent, when one has done all he can do and must wait for the results of his labors to become apparent.

In the world of growing things, such a period may be the time between the seed and the harvest. In the business world the testing time may come when there is no adequate return in sight to pay for the continued and increasing outgo. Under whatever circumstances such a situation may arise, there appears to be an atmosphere of uncertainty and misgiving. Then it is that doubt and fear may whisper loudly, and one needs to summon courage and faith to stand firm.

Such a testing time was experienced by a business woman who once late in the spring found herself much depressed. The routine of her office had been entirely changed to conform to new requirements, and in the transition much discord arose. She had worked faithfully over the problem, but harmony did not appear. In her garden at home, nothing seemed to be progressing. A few frail shoots had come up from the ground, but their growth seemed suspended when cold, dark days came. Walking disconsolately along her garden path one evening at sunset, she saw a kindly neighbor leaning on their common fence. In answer to her question as to what the flowers did on such cold and desolate days, the friend replied with a warming smile: "Oh, on such days they are wise. They deepen and strengthen their roots." The significance of the encouraging words and the sympathy of the understanding smile lightened the gloom as sunshine dispels a fog, and that night the business woman joyfully turned to her Bible for guidance, and read again the inspiring story of Joseph. And while she pondered his experiences, she realized as never before the strength of his patience and the sustaining power of his faith.

Among Joseph's many problems, a particularly impressive one was his need for fortitude during the "two full years" which intervened between the time he successfully interpreted the dreams of the baker and the butler and the time when Pharaoh sent for him to explain the vision which puzzled him. Discouragement and doubt may frequently have whispered to Joseph that his work and his prayers were unavailing, but according to the record his courage and faith never wavered. He remained free from self-pity, doubt, and fear; and it is recorded that "the Lord was with him."

Centuries later, Christ Jesus, faithful exponent of God, stood steadfast, being "in all points tempted like as we are, yet without sin;" and he taught all mankind how to wait on God. In this age, through an illumination concerning the Master's teachings, Mary Baker Eddy was wonderfully restored from illness to health. From this time to the time when her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," was given to the world, a period of years elapsed. And there were many years between the time of the printing of this textbook and the completion of her church organization. During all this time, despite many difficulties, Mrs. Eddy was busily engaged in proving that God's power is ever available to help and to save.

Through Joseph's unshaken patience and steadfast faith, sustenance was garnered to sustain unnumbered multitudes. Through Mrs. Eddy's patience and courage, thousands are learning that, as the Apostle John declared, "now are we the sons of God," and to realize that, as Paul said, "now is the day of salvation." Mrs. Eddy has taught her followers how to prove this and how to stand firm, letting the sunshine of Truth dispel the gloom of testing times.

On page 307 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy has written: "God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies. Never ask for to-morrow: it is enough that divine Love is an ever-present help: and if you wait, never doubting, you will have all you need every moment. What a glorious inheritance is given to us through the understanding of omnipresent Love! More we cannot ask: more we do not want: more we cannot have. This sweet assurance is the 'Peace, be still' to all human fears, to suffering of every sort."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Along Charlotte Brontë's Road

As we open Jane Eyre once more we cannot stifle the suspicion that we shall find her world of imagination as antiquated, mid-Victorian, and out of date as the parsonage on the moor, a place only to be visited by the curious, only preserved by the pious. So we open Jane Eyre. . . .

"Folds of scarlet drapery shut in my view to the right hand; to the left were the clear panes of glass, protecting, but not separating me from the drear November day. At intervals, while turning over the leaves of my book, I studied the aspect of that winter afternoon. Afar, it offered a pale blank of mist and cloud; near, a scene of wet lawn and storm-beat shrub, with ceaseless rain sweeping away wildly before a long and lamentable blast."

There is nothing there more perishable than the moor itself, or more subject to the sway of fashion than the "long and lamentable blast." Nor is this exhilaration short-lived. It rushes us through the entire volume, without giving us time to think, without letting us lift our eyes from the page. So intense is our absorption that if some one moves in the room the movement seems to take place not there but up in Yorkshire. The writer has us by the hand, forces us along her road, makes us see what she sees, never leaves us for a moment or allows us to forget her. At the end we are steeped through and through with the genius, the vehemence, the indignation of Charlotte Brontë. Remarkable faces, figures of strong outline and gnarled feature have flashed upon us in passing; but it is through her eyes that we have seen them. Once she is gone, we seek for them in vain. Think of Rochester and we have to think of Jane Eyre. Think of the moor, and again there is Jane Eyre. Think of the drawing-room, even, those "white carpets on which seemed laid brilliant garlands of flowers," that "pale Parian mantelpiece" with its Bohemian glass of "ruby red" and the "general blending of snow and fire"—what is all that except Jane Eyre? . . .

Thomas Hardy is more akin to Charlotte Brontë in the power of his personality and the narrowness of his vision. But the differences are vast. As we read Jude the Obscure we are not rushed to a finish; we brood and ponder and drift away from the text in plethoric trains of thought which build up round the characters an atmosphere of question and suggestion of which they are themselves, as often as not, unconscious. Simple peasants as they are, we are forced to confront them with destinies and questionings of the hugest import, so that often it seems as if the most important characters in a Hardy novel are those which have no names. Of this power, of this speculative curiosity, Charlotte Brontë has no trace. . . .

Both Hardy and Charlotte Brontë appear to have founded their styles upon a stiff and decorous journalism. The staple of their prose is awkward and unyielding. But both, with labor and the most obstinate integrity, by thinking every thought until it has subdued words to itself, have forged for themselves a prose which . . . has, into the bargain, a beauty, a power, a swiftness of its own. Charlotte Brontë, at least, owed nothing to the reading of many books. She never learnt the smoothness of the professional writer, or acquired the ability to stuff and sway his language as he chooses . . . we read Charlotte Brontë not for exquisite observation of character—her characters are vigorous and elementary; not for comedy—hers is grim and crude; not for a philosophic view . . . hers is that of a country parson's daughter; but for her poetry. — VIRGINIA WOOLF, in "The Common Reader."

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HIGHER LEVEL FOR AIRPLANE STOCK PRICES

Curtiss and Wright Soar to New Peaks—Heavy Profit-Taking

NEW YORK, May 16 (AP)—Growing apprehension that speculation on the New York Stock Exchange was running out of bounds led to a heavy selling movement today which cut down or wiped out many of the earlier gains.

The reaction followed another sensational buying movement in the airplane stocks, which carried Wright up 30 points to a new high record at 244, and Curtiss up 22 points to a new peak at 191. Early gains in other speculative issues ranged from 1 to 10 points.

So great was the volume of trading that the ticker fell 50 minutes behind the market by early afternoon, total sales in the first three hours running above 2,500,000 shares.

Call money renewed at 5½ per cent and appeared to be in plentiful supply at that figure, but a distinctly firmer undertone was apparent in the time money market.

American International Corporation, which soared 8½ points to a new high record at 119½ in the morning, broke to 109 by early afternoon. American Linseed fell from 106¾ to 100, and Radio from 205¼ to 196¼. Similar recessions took place in other pool favorites. Adams Express, American Zinc preferred, Montgomery-Ward, Kroger Stores, Cudahy Packing, Hudson and American Smelting sold 3 to 8 points below yesterday's final quotations.

Steels, public utilities and sugars showed the best resistance to selling pressure. Oils failed to make any appreciable response to the sharp decline in crude oil production last week, and coppers, which had been in brisk demand on the recent stiffening in commodity prices, ran into heavy profit taking.

The speculative fervor has assumed such gigantic proportions that several of the conservative commission houses urged a scaling down of long commitments until the market has had an opportunity to strengthen its technical position, which is believed to have been weakened by the rapidity of the recent advance.

The closing was weak. Prices collapsed all around in the final hour, even the airplane shares plunging downward at a terrific pace. Curtiss Aero, which closed yesterday at 169¼ and rose early to 192¾, slumped to 167. Wright Aero was down 15 points from its early top, while Radio at 187 was 16 points under where it left off yesterday. General Motors dropped more than 5 points below its previous close. Total sales approximated 4,750,000 shares.

Foreign exchanges opened steady, with sterling cables quoted at $4.88¼.

The bond market was quiet again today under the influence of slightly firmer time money rates. Trading continued selective, and price changes were limited.

Liquid Carbonic convertible 6s again were outstanding in the industrial group, advancing more than a point. Profit-taking caused some heaviness among the coppers, Anaconda and Andes Copper 7s easing off. Chile Copper 5s, however, made a small gain.

Reports were received today that negotiations have been completed for a $10,000,000 loan to the Aktiengesellschaft Fuer Kochleverwertung, a company organized by the Ruhr Mines of Germany to recover waste gases from coke ovens for commercial use. A banking group headed by Dillon, Read & Co. and Halsey, Stuart & Co., will make public offerings of the 25-year 6 per cent bonds in this country.

INVESTMENT TRUST SECURITIES

STOCKS	Bid	Asked
Am Brit & Cont 50% pf	83	..
do $6 pf	95	97
do com	40	..
Am European Sec	57½	60
Am Founders Tr	141	146
*do pf	52½	54½
*do 6 pf	48	49½
do 6 pf units	118½	..
Am Invest Corp	13	13½
do 7 pf units	64	66
Am Invest Sec	19	..
Bankstocks Corp pf	62½	..
do units	68	72
do com	12½	13¼
Canadian Bk Tr D	200	..
Chain Stores Invest Corp	60	..
do pf	115	..
Diversified Tr Shares	223	227
do B	191	201
E L Andrews Invest Tr	75	77
Federated Capital Corp	341	361
do pf without war	23	25
do pf with war	25	..
do units new	22½	56½
First Fed For Invest	105	110
Financial Invest Co	25	27
Fixed Trust Shares A	193	197
Guardian Investment (Conn)	18	..
do 7½ units	108	..
Guardian Investors	20	22
do $3 units	50	..
do 6% units	100	..
*Gen Stockyards Corp 6 pf	99	101¼
*do com	37	..
Gen-Pub Ser Corp	27½	28½
do 6 pf	103	105
do 7 pf	120	..
Incorp Investors	146	148
Inv Serv Corp of Am A	84	87
do B	48	53
do 6 pf	98	101
do 6½s pf	101	104
Investors Trustee Shares	15⅝	16⅜
Investors of Washington	15	..
do units	110	..
Investment Co of Am A	147	..
Investment Trust Cert A	169	177
do B	153	161
Insurance Shares C (A-27)	26½	..
do (B-28)	23	..
do (C-27)	26½	..
do (F-27)	28¾	..
do (H-27)	26½	..
Ins & Bk Stock Tr A units	50	52½
*Jackson & Curtis Inv Asso	108	110¼
do Sec Corp	250	..
do pf	100	..
Joint Investors	33	40
do units	120	126
do 6 pf	103	..
Massachusetts Inv Trust	91½	93¾
Mutual Inv Trust	109½	111½
Oil shares Inc units	71	73
Old Colony Inv Tr	35½	..
Pacific Inv Corp pf	92	94
do com	38	40
Pow & Lt Sec Tr	55	57
Provident Trustee Share	225	227½
Railway & Light Ser	75	..
do pf	105	107
Second Int Corp	68	71
do 6 pf units	80	..
do 6 pf	46½	48½
Second Financial Inv	23½	25½
Shawmut Bank Inv Tr	45	48
Standard Int Sec Corp units	61	65
Standard Investing	51	53
do 6 pf pf	195	..
do 5½ pf	109	..
State Street Inv Corp	134½	137½
U S & British Inv Tr	88½	90½
United St El Lt & P A	37½	38½
United Invest Assur units	124⅞	125¼
U S Shares Corp A	13½	..
do A	12½	12⅞
do Bond Tr B	43¼	44½
do C 1	28⅜	..
do C 2	29⅞	..
do C 3	24⅞	26¼

BONDS

A B C Corp 5s '53	96	97
Aldred Invest Tr 4½s '67	125	..
do 4½s '68 Canada	121½	..
Atlantic Securities 4½s '53	101	..
Financial Invest 5s '30	98¾	..
do conv 5s '32	97½	97¾
do 5s '40	94	..
Guardian Investors 5s '48	100	102
No Am Inv Corp 5s '47	92	..
Old Colony Inv Tr 4½s	93	96
Railway & Lt 5s 7-9	100½	..
do 4½s '33	93¼	94¼
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr 4½s '42	90½	92½
do 5s '52	95	97

*Ex-dividend

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Sales	High	Low	Last May16	Last May15
700 Abitibi	81	81	81	80¾
300 Adams Ex	336	330	330	338
200 Adams Ex pf	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
1000 Adv-Ru	37	36⅞	36⅞	36½
400 Adv-Ru pf	57	57	57	56
5100 Ahumada	5½	5¼	5¼	5¼
800 Air Reduc	73⅜	72½	73⅛	72⅜
2200 Ajax Rub	9¾	9½	9½	9⅝
600 Alb PWP	29¾	29¾	29¾	29
9700 Allied Ch	173½	170⅜	170⅜	171
200 Allied Ch pf	123½	123½	123½	..
300 Allis-Chal	126	125	125	126
5700 Amerada	36½	36	36	36⅝
100 Am Ag Ch	19	19	19	18⅝
400 Am Ag C pf	67	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
3800 Am Bosch	31½	30	30¼	29½
200 Am Brake	44½	44¾	44½	44¾
16000 Am Br Bov	21⅜	20½	21	20½
8100 Am Can	92⅜	91¼	91⅝	93⅜
100 Am Can pf	145½	145½	145½	..
300 Am Car & F	105⅜	105½	105½	105½
200 Am Chicle	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼
100 Am En Til	70	70	70	69
2500 Am&FPw	36⅞	36	36	36¼
3000 Am Ice	40	39⅝	39⅞	39⅝
29100 Am Int Crp	119½	112¾	112½	111¾
1000 Am La Fr	7⅜	7	7	7⅛
9000 A mLinseed	106⅞	100	101¼	103
100 Am Lins pf	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	110
700 Am Loco	107½	107¼	107½	108
800 Am Metals	47⅜	47⅜	47⅜	48
200 Am Piano	17	17	17	..
3000 Am Pw&Lt	92½	90⅜	90½	92½
1000 Am Radiat	146	145	145	146¾
1100 Am Republic	80	78⅝	78⅝	79
700 Am S Razor	64½	62⅝	62⅝	63
700 Am Seating	43	43	43	44
300 Am Ship	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	5¼
2500 Am Smelt	197¼	194½	195¼	197⅜
1500 Am Stl Fnd	63⅞	63	63¼	63
2500 Am Sugar	73¾	73	73⅝	71⅞
200 Am Tel&Cab	277½	277	277½	277⅝
2600 Am T&T	197	196	196⅞	195⅞
1100 Am WW wo	65⅞	65	65¼	66
200 Am Writ ct	14¾	14¾	14¾	14½
29700 Am Zinc	32¾	30¼	30½	30½
2800 Am Zinc pf	92	91	91½	94⅜
16800 Anaconda	73⅝	72⅝	72⅝	73⅛
2600 Arch Dan	79⅞	75⅝	79⅜	81½
500 Arm Ill A	17⅛	16⅞	17	16⅞
12600 Arm Ill B	12⅜	11¾	12	12¼
300 Arm Ill pf	85	85	85	85½
300 Arnold Cons	44½	44½	44½	44½
400 Asso DG	45	44¾	44¾	45⅛
3600 Atchison	195⅞	195⅛	195⅛	195⅝
200 Atchison pf	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107¼
300 Atl Coast L	188	187	187	185½
2000 Atl G&WI	54	52⅝	53⅞	53½
500 Atl G&WI pf	53⅝	52¾	53⅜	53
41 Auto Sales	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	14¼
2700 Atl Refin	131¼	131	131	130⅜
100 Atlas Powd	82¾	82¾	82¾	..
4000 Austin	8⅜	7⅞	7⅞	8⅛
100 Austin N pf	34	34	34	36
500 Auto Strop A	50½	50½	50	..
200 Baldwin	257½	257½	257½	..
6000 Bk of Cont	743	738	742	735
1700 Balt&Ohio	117¼	116⅛	116⅛	116⅜
8000 Bk of Man	815	801	810	801
1500 Barnsdall A	24⅞	24⅛	24½	24⅞
1100 Bel N Y pf	91½	91½	91½	92½
2100 Beacon Oil	17⅝	17	17	17½
200 Beechnut	78¼	78¼	78¼	79
500 Belding H	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18½
1200 Best&Co	69	68⅜	68⅜	68½
47200 Beth Steel	65⅜	62	64¼	63⅜
1500 Borden	166½	166½	166½	168
1500 Bon Ami A	72½	70	72½	70
4900 BoothFish	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
200 Boston&M	83	83	83	83
3000 Briggs	30⅝	30½	30⅜	30½
100 Brit Steel	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
100 Brit Stl 2pf	7	7	7	7¼
3900 Brockway	57¾	57	57	57½
500 Brockwy pf	117½	116	116	116
2500 Br Edison	261	258	260½	261¾
2700 Br Man Tr	71	69¾	69¾	71
200 Brown Shoe	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞
15600 Bruns Balke	51⅜	49	49½	50
18200 BrunsTerm	39⅜	35¾	37	38½
7500 Bucyrus	44⅝	44⅛	44⅛	46⅜
13700 Bucy cv pf	53⅜	52¼	52⅝	52⅞
800 BurnsBrA	116	115½	116	115
900 Burns Br B	32	31⅝	32	31⅝
200 Burroughs	158	158	158	..
100 BushTerm	62	62	62	62
1800 Butler Bros	67⅛	67	67	65¾
12500 Butte&Sup	12¼	11	12¼	10¾
3600 Butterick	60	60	60	64⅝
1700 By Prod Co	79	76½	79	77¼
1700 Byers Co	106½	103½	104½	105
2500 Cal Pack	76⅞	76	76¼	76⅜
6200 Callahan	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅞
500 Cal & Ariz	107⅜	106¼	106¼	106⅜
4200 Cal & Hecla	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	24¾
5200 Canada Dry	77⅜	76⅝	77	77¾
2700 Can Pac	218¼	216⅜	216⅝	218¾
300 CaseThresh	295	295	295	298
1900 Cen Alloy	347⅛	345⅛	345⅝	348⅝
2600 Century Rib	167⅛	165⅝	166	16
3800 Cerro deP	72	71¼	71⅝	71⅝
6200 Cert-Teed	51¼	50⅛	51¼	50⅜
11900 Chand-Clev	13½	12½	13	13¼
6900 Chand-Cl pf	24⅝	22⅜	23	24⅝
900 Ches&Ohio	198⅛	198⅛	198⅛	200
1300 Ches Corp	77	76¾	76¾	77¼
3000 Chi&Alton	12½	12	12	12½
1200 Chi&Alt pf	176	163¾	163¾	174
100 Chi&E Ill	46	46	46	46½
300 Chi Gt West	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
600 Chi Gt W pf	28½	28⅜	28⅜	28⅞
3300 Chi&SP pf	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
2000 Chi&SP pf	48¾	48¼	48¼	49
1200 Chi&NW	91⅝	91½	91½	92
200 Chi Pneu	133	133	133	133
900 Chi RI	118¾	118½	118¾	118⅝
200 Chickosha	52	52	52	51⅞
2600 Childs	47¾	47⅜	47⅜	48
7900 Chile Cop	44⅜	43⅞	44	44
500 Christie Br	103½	101	108	..
39400 Chrysler	80½	79¼	79⅞	80⅜
100 Chrysler pf	115½	115½	115½	116⅝
2400 Cluett Pbdy	93½	91⅜	92	94
2500 Coca Cola	175⅜	171	175	175⅜
5100 Collins & A	73¼	73½	73½	73¾
400 Colns&A pf	101	100	100	101
2000 Colo F&I	75¼	74¼	74¼	74½
4400 Col Carbon	93½	89½	93¼	89
10300 Col Gas	118⅜	116½	116½	117
2200 Col Gas pf	109⅜	109½	109½	109⅝
400 Com Cred	34½	33¾	33¾	34⅞
400 Com Inv Tr	73	73	73	70⅞
100 Com I 6½%	96½	96½	96½	97
2900 Comwlth Tw	87⅜	86½	86½	86¾
2500 Conde Nast	62	59	62	58
16000 Congoleum	29	27¾	27¾	29
800 Conley T st	2	2	2	2
3000 Con Dist	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
2200 Container A	35⅜	34⅝	35	34¼
29700 Con Gas	163	160	161	162⅜
1000 Container B	17¾	17⅜	17⅜	17⅝
1200 Con Gas pf	103¾	103½	103½	103⅝
1700 Con Ry C pf	74¼	73¼	74	74
300 Con Textile	43⅜	41¾	43⅜	44
1400 Cont Bak A	33	31½	31½	32¼
1800 Cont Bak B	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
800 Cont Bak pf	80	79	79	79½
2600 Cont Can	109⅞	109⅜	109⅞	109⅞
18800 Cont Can rt	1	1	1	1⅛
4700 Cont Ins	94⅞	94	94	94⅜
4900 Cont Motors	13¾	13¼	13½	14
10 Corn Exch	745	745	745	750
6700 Corn Prd	81	78¼	81	79¾
200 Coty	170⅞	170⅞	170⅞	171
100 Crucible	86½	86½	86½	86⅝
200 Cuba C pf	27½	27½	27½	27½
100 Cuba Co	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	26⅛
800 Cub Am S	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅜
4900 Cudahy	65⅞	65	65	68½
57800 Curtiss Aero	192⅜	174⅜	190	169¾
4000 Cutler Ham	59	59	59	59½
12600 Davison	57¼	56	56½	55⅞
400 Del Lac&W	146	145½	145½	..
7200 Del & Hud	210	207½	207½	205⅜
400 Denv RG pf	64	63½	63½	63½
100 Det Edison	194	194	194	..
44800 Dodge A	21	19¾	20½	19⅜
6800 Dodge pf	71⅜	70½	71⅜	69⅞
900 Dome Mines	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9½
3500 Dupont	397¼	395¼	397¼	395
800 Dupont deb	120⅜	120¼	120½	120½
1100 East Kodak	185	182	183	184½
9100 Eaton Axle	39	37⅞	38½	37½
3500 Elec Auto L	206½	203	206½	202½
2000 Elec Boat	14⅞	14¾	14¾	15
7700 Elec P&L	44	43¼	43¼	44⅜
500 ElecP&L pf	110	109⅝	109⅞	109⅜
11200 Elec Sto a	81	82	83⅞	84¼
500 Emer-Br A	10⅜	10	10⅜	10
700 Eng P S	43½	42⅜	43⅜	44½
1600 Equit Bldg	149	149	149	143
30 Equit Trust	581	580	581	570
6700 Erie	58½	58	58	57⅞
1700 Eureka Vac	75¾	75	75	75½
500 Fairb Morse	42¾	42¼	42¼	43
200 Fed Lt & Tr	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54½
500 Fed M&S	147	144	145	140½
1200 Fed Motor T	227⅞	225	227⅞	231
3700 Fidelity Ins	94½	92⅞	94½	92⅞
2500 First Nat St	32	31½	31⅞	32½
1100 Fisk Rubber	15	14⅞	15	14⅞
200 Fisk Rub pf	83	83	83	82½
5800 Fleischmann	73½	74¾	74½	73
6200 Foundation	75⅜	73½	74¼	52½
6800 Fox A	89½	89	89	89
3700 Freeport Tx	73	70¼	71	72½
600 Gardner M	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13½
3000 GenAmTk	77¼	76½	76½	77⅜
2600 Gen Asphalt	91½	90	90½	90
500 Gen Cable	31¼	31¼	31⅜	30
3600 Gen Cable A	78¼	76½	77⅝	76⅜
2700 Gen Elec	167½	165½	165½	166⅞
800 Gen Elec Sp	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11½
4100 Gen G&E A	50¼	47	50	47
400 Gen G&E B	55	52¼	52¼	..
100 Gn G&E pfB	114⅞	114⅞	114⅞	114½
36800 Gen Motrs	126½	126¼	126¼	126⅜
200 Gen O Ad B	56	55⅝	55⅝	55½
300 Gen O Ad ct	43½	43½	43½	43⅞
1100 Gen Ry Sig	91	91¼	90¾	90⅝
300 Gen Refrac	58	57½	57½	58½
1400 Gillette	109¾	108½	108½	109
400 Gimbel pf	97	97	97	96⅞
8800 Glidden	25⅜	25⅜	25¼	25½
58800 Gold Dust	101	98	98⅜	92
4700 Goodrich	88½	88	88	88¼
3000 Goodyear	53⅜	52½	52⅝	53⅛
100 Goodyear 1pf	96	96	96	96⅜
1000 Gotham Hos	89	89	89	89½
1000 Gotham nv	89½	89½	89½	89½
9100 Greene-Can	129¾	123¼	124½	128½
300 Guan Sug	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8¼
1100 Gulf Mobile	58	57⅝	57⅝	59⅜
300 Gulf Steel	66¼	66¼	66¼	66½
200 Hartman B	21⅜	21¼	21¼	21⅜
300 Hollander	34⅞	34⅝	34⅞	34½
800 Houston Oil	148½	148	148	148
300 Hershey	60	59½	59½	58½
150 Howe So	61⅞	60⅜	60⅜	61⅜
400 Hershey pf	79⅞	79⅜	79⅜	79½
400 *Hud Man	64½	63	63	64⅞
36700 Hudson Mot	95	87	91½	93⅛

Sales	High	Low	Last May16	Last May15
100 Mershep pf	103¾	103¾	103⅞	104
42600 Hupp Mot	60	58½	58⅞	59½
700 Ind Oil & G	28⅞	28½	28⅝	29
300 Indian Mot	63	63	63	..
2200 Ind Refin	19	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
700 Indian R ct	17⅞	19⅞	19⅞	18⅜
200 Indian R pf	128½	128½	128½	127¼
1000 Inland St	57¼	57	57⅛	57½
3800 Inspiration	23⅝	23	23½	23¼
2100 Intercon R	12⅞	12½	12⅝	13
6400 Int Ag	20	19	19⅝	19
1100 *Int Busin	128	128½	128⅞	129
7000 Int Cement	74⅜	72	74⅜	72⅜
12800 Int Comb	63⅝	62⅜	62⅝	63¼
100 Int Combp	109	109	109	..
1000 Int Harv	285⅝	287¼	288½	257½
8000 Int Mtch pf	118⅞	116	117½	118½
2000 Int M Mar	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	6
700 Int MMar pf	42¾	42	42¾	42¾
3700 Int Nickel	92⅜	91⅞	92⅛	91⅞
9700 Int Paper	83½	80½	80⅞	83
200 Int Pap 7%	107¼	107¼	107¼	107⅜
1600 Int Tel & T	183¼	181⅞	181⅝	183
800 Jones T ct	34	32	34	31⅞
300 Island Crk	58	58	58	59½
900 Jones Tea	33⅞	32⅜	35¼	31
1500 Jordan Mot	12½	12½	12½	12
1300 Johns Man	129½	127⅜	128¾	130
2600 Kan City So	59½	58⅞	59⅝	57⅜
100 Kan C So pf	75¾	75¾	75⅝	..
8200 Keith A	21½	22	22⅜	21½
400 Kayser	74⅝	74⅝	74⅝	74½
500 Keith pf	88	86½	88	87
200 Kelly Spring	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
4000 Kelvinator	19⅜	19	19⅛	19⅜
2900 Kelsey Wh	32⅞	32½	32⅝	32⅜
8700 Kennecott	92⅜	91¼	93⅜	93
3800 Kraft Chees	70¾	69⅜	70⅛	69⅞
1900 Kresge	73½	72⅝	73¼	73⅝
11100 Kresge	95⅞	93⅜	93¾	96⅜
200 Laclede Gas	230	230	230	232
1300 Lago Oil	37¼	37	37	36⅞
2900 Lee Rubber	22⅞	22	22¼	22¼
1000 Lehigh Val	108⅞	108⅛	108⅛	108¾
300 Life Savers	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜	33½
1700 Liquid Car	76⅜	75¾	75⅞	76⅛
300 Loews pf	107	106⅞	107	107
3200 Loews Inc	73	72½	72⅞	73
300 Loft Inc	6¾	6¾	6¾	7
1400 Loose-W	53½	52¾	53½	53¾
4000 Lou Oil Ref	17¾	17	17	17¼
2400 Lou G&E A	41	38⅞	40⅜	37⅝
10900 Ludlum St	57	55	56¼	55
400 *McKees P	72¼	71⅜	71½	71⅜
100 McGrory pf	111	111	111	..
200 McCrory B	92	92	92	..
1200 McCall	71⅞	70¼	70¾	70½
6300 Mack Tr	88⅜	87⅝	88	88
100 Mackay	122½	122½	122½	123¾
1300 Madison Sq	34	33½	33⅝	33⅝
8900 Magma Cop	55½	54⅜	54⅝	55
300 Mallinson	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
400 Man El Sup	53½	53½	53½	55
600 Man Elv mg	56⅜	56¼	56⅜	56¼
1000 Man Shirt	42⅜	41⅞	42	42
1000 Maracaibo	21⅜	21⅛	21⅜	21⅝
100 Mkt St Ry pf	51	51	51	..
1100 Marland Oil	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	40⅝
2800 Marlin Rock	56½	55½	56¼	55
400 Mart-Parry	17⅞	17½	17½	17½
400 Math Alkali	126½	126	126	127
500 May Dpt St	81⅝	80¾	81⅝	81¾
1000 Maytag	28	28	28	28⅛
10800 Mex Seabd	36⅜	35¼	35⅝	36⅜
8700 Miami Cop	21⅜	21	21⅜	20⅝
200 Midland pf	215	211¾	215	216
2100 Mid oCnt	32⅜	32	32	32
10500 Mid States	6⅜	6¾	6½	6½
1600 Middle St	41½	41	41½	41¾
100 Miller Rub	19½	19½	19½	..
100 Min & StL	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	45⅜
100 Min&SSM	46¼	46¼	46¾	..
300 Min&SSM pf	87¼	85⅝	87¼	..
600 Mo K&T	39¼	37⅞	38⅜	38
100 Mo K&T pf	105⅞	105⅝	105⅝	105⅞
5000 Mo Pac	65	64⅛	64¾	66
3800 Mo Pac pf	121⅜	119½	119½	121
100 Mont Pw	171	171	171	171
9200 Mont Ward	152⅜	150	150½	153⅞
25000 Moon Mot	11½	10⅜	11⅛	11½
4100 Motor Wheel	43	42	43	43
500 Motometer A	18¼	18	18¼	18⅛
1700 Mot Wheel	36¾	36¼	36¾	36¼
1600 Mullins Bdy	84½	83	83	84
2300 Munsing	59⅝	58⅛	58⅝	59⅜
12200 Murry Body	144½	143	143	143⅝
20600 Nash Mot	96⅜	95½	96	96⅝
300 Nat Acme	17½	17¼	17½	17⅜
100 Nat Bellas H	85	85	85	85
2800 Nat Cash R	59½	59	59½	59¼
3300 Nat En rts	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
5800 Nat Dairy	86⅞	85⅞	86⅜	87¼
300 Nat Dis	41	41	41½	42
2400 Nat Enam	34⅞	34⅛	34⅜	34⅝
2400 Nat Rad	30	29¼	29⅝	30
50 Nat Prk Bk	975	970	975	970
16100 Nat Pw&Lt	35⅞	34⅞	35⅛	35¾
1500 Nat Supply	96½	95	95¾	95¾
200 Nat Tea	271	266	271	266½
27600 Ney Cons	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	25⅝
400 NY Air Br	44¾	44¼	44⅝	44⅝
7000 NY Central	187	185½	186⅝	187
400 NY C&St L p	109¾	108½	109¾	109¾
2000 NY Chic&St L	62⅜	62¼	62⅜	62⅞
800 NY NH & H	27½	26⅝	26⅝	27
800 NY NH & H pf	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝
300 NY Ont&W	36	36	36	35⅝
300 NY Ry pf	10	10	10	9¾
2900 Niag F pf	29	28¾	29	28½
400 Norf&West	192¾	192¼	192¼	193
4700 N Am	77	76½	76½	77⅝

NEW ISSUE OF STOCK OFFERED BY TELEPHONE

American Company Offers Its Shareholders Right to Subscribe at $100

American Telephone & Telegraph directors have voted to offer its more than 430,000 shareholders $185,000,000 new stock at $100 a share in the ratio of one new for six old shares held on June 1, 1928.

The money will be used in financing the needs of the associated companies of the Bell System and long lines of American Telephone & Telegraph in plant and equipment for the ever-growing telephone business of the company.

Notices to stockholders are being mailed today, and subscription warrants in both full share and fractional form will be mailed June 11.

Payment for the new stock will be spread over eight months. The first installment of $20 will be due Aug. 1, 1928; the second of $40 Dec. 1, 1928; third of $40 April 1, 1928. Interest at the rate of 5 per cent will be allowed on installment payments, and will be credited on the final payment, reducing it to $38.65. The stock so paid for will be issued under date of April 1, 1929.

Subscribers, however, may pay under Option 1 in full as of Aug. 1, or having made first payment when due, they may pay under Option 2 the two remaining installments as of Dec. 1. In such instances they must pay a small amount a share in addition as adjustment of excess of 9 per cent dividends over interest at 5 per cent to April 1, 1929, to make net rate paid on the money by the company until that date the same as the interest rate allowed on installment payments.

The rights sold today on the Boston Stock Exchange at 9 and then advanced to 14½.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	5½%	5½%
Commercial paper	4½	4¼@4½
Customers' loans	4½@5	4½@5
Collateral loans	5	4¼@4½
Year money	5	4
Time loans—		
Four to six months	5	
Sixty-ninety days	5	

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	59⅝c	60c
Bar silver in London	27½d	27½d
Bar gold in London	84s11d	84s10½d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$114,000,000	$1,889,000,000
Year ago today	78,000,000	
Balances	49,000,000	159,000,000
Year ago today	44,000,000	
F R bank credit	48,785,339	120,000,000

Acceptance Market

Prime Eligible Banks:

30 days	3¾@3⅝
60 days	4 @3⅞
90 days	4 @3⅞
4 months	4⅛@4
5 months	4¼@4⅛
6 months	4¼@4⅛

Non-eligible and private eligible bankers in general ¼ per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Atlanta	4½	Budapest	6½
Boston	4½	Calcutta	7
Cleveland	4	Copenhagen	5
Chicago	4½	Helsingfors	6
Dallas	4½	Lisbon	9
Kansas City	4	London	4½
Minneapolis	4½	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	4	Oslo	5½
New York	4	Paris	3½
Richmond	4½	Prague	5½
St. Louis	4½	Riga	7
San Francisco	4	Rome	6
Amsterdam	4½	Sofia	10
Athens	10	Stockholm	4
Berlin	7	Swiss Bank	3½
Bombay	7	Tokyo	7.03
Brussels	5	Vienna	6
Bucharest	6	Warsaw	9

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demond	$4.87⅛	$4.87½	$4.8665
Cables	4.88⅛	4.88⅝	4.8665
France—franc	.03935⅛	.03938	.193
Belgium—belga	.13963⅛	.1397	.139
Italy—lira	.0527	.0527	.193
Germany—mark	.2393½	.2393	.238
Austria—schilling	.14071½	.14072	.1407
C'zch'via—crown	.02961½	.02961	.2026
Denmark—krone	.2683½	.2683½	.268
Finland—finn'rk	.0252	.0252	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.01303¼	.01305	.193
Holland—florin	.4036	.4027½	.402
Hungary—pengo	.17477¼	.17475	.1749
Norway—krone	.2680	.2680	.268
Poland—zloty	.1125	.1125	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0430	.0430	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0062	.0062	.193
Spain—peseta	.1677½	.1677½	.193
Sweden—krona	.2683½	.2683½	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1928	.1928	.193
Jugoslavia—dina	.01761¼	.01761¼	.193
Far East			
Honk Kong—dol	.5137½	.5125	.5425
Shanghai—tael	.4760	.4760	*
India—rupee	.3670	.3670	.4866
Japan—yen	.4700	.4725	.4985
Phil Islnds—peso	.4956	.4956	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5662½	.5662½	.5678
South America			
Argentina—peso	.4275	.4275	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.1205	.1205	.3245
Chile—peso	.1221	.1222	.1216
Colombia—peso	.9780	.9780	.9733
Peru—pound	4.02	4.03	4.8665
Uruguay—peso	1.0238	1.0325	1.0342
Ven'z'la—bolivar	.192	.192	.1930
North America			
Canada—dollar	.997⅛	.997⅝	1.00
Cuba—dollar	.9991	.9991	1.00
Mexico—dollar	.4600	.4625	.4985

*Par unsettled.

ASSOCIATED GAS & ELECTRIC

The first general offering to the public that has been made of an issue of $35,000,000 Associated Gas & Electric Company consolidated refunding 5 per cent gold debenture bonds, due 1968, has been announced by a group, headed by Harris, Forbes & Co., Inc., and including Lee, Higginson & Co., Guaranty Company of New York, Kidder Peabody & Co., Field Glore & Co., Brown Brothers & Co., Edward B. Smith & Co., E. H. Rollins & Sons, the Equitable Trust Company of New York and John Nickerson & Co.

COPENHAGEN RETIRES BONDS

Brown Brothers & Co., as fiscal agents for the City of Copenhagen, Den., announce that all of the remaining outstanding $12,750,000 par value bonds of the City of Copenhagen (municipal external loan of 1919) 25-year 5½ per cent bonds, due July 1, 1944, will be redeemed at par and interest on July 1, 1928. The amount of bonds to be retired represents the total still in the hands of the public not redeemed through sinking fund operations to date.

ELECTRIC PUBLIC UTILITIES

NEW YORK, May 16—Stanley & Bissell, Inc., and G. E. Barrett & Co., Inc., and associates are offering today at 97¼ and interest to yield about 6 per cent, $3,000,000 Electric Public Utilities Company three-year 5 per cent gold notes, due May 1, 1931.

GREENE CANANEA COPPER

Greene Cananea Copper Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1927, net income of $580,952 after interest, depreciation, etc., equivalent to $1.16 a share earned on 500,000 shares of stock. This compares with $584,458, or $1.16 a share, in 1926.

LONDON WOOL SALES

LONDON, May 16 (AP)—There were 10,972 bales offered at the wool auction sales today. Home and continental dealers were brisk buyers, especially among crossbred varieties, and high-grade wools were frequently in sellers' favor.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 2:50 p. m.)

	High	Low
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	100⅝	100⅜
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	106	105
Am Cyan 5s	96	96
Am Int Corp 7s	35⅝	35⅜
Am Mach Fdy 6s '39	104½	104½
Am Smelting 5s '47	101⅛	101⅛
Am Sugar Refining 6s '37	104½	104¼
Am T & T col 4s '29	99⅝	99⅝
Am T & T col 5s '46	105⅛	105⅛
Am T & T col 4½s	102½	102½
Am T & T sf 5s '50	107¼	107¼
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	109¾	109
Am WW&Elec 5s '34	100⅝	100⅞
Am Writing Paper 6s '47	91¼	90⅜
Anaconda Cop 6s '52	106	105⅝
Anaconda Cop 7s '38	130⅞	129
Andes Cop deb 7s '43	137½	135⅛
Anglo-Chile 7s '45	102¼	102
Ann Arbor 4s '95	83⅜	83⅛
Armour & Co 4½s '39	94	93
Armour & Co 5½s '43	93⅜	93¼
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	96½	96⅛
Atch T&SF 4s 1905	92½	92⅛
Atlanta Knox & C 4s	95½	95⅛
Atl & Yadkin 4s '49	92⅛	92⅛
Atlanta Gas 5s	104¼	104¼
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s'52	96⅝	96⅜
Atl City 4s	94	94
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	82¼	82⅛
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	102½	102½
B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41	95⅞	95⅞
B&O 5s ct Swn div	104¼	104⅛
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	110	110
B&O 5s series D	103	103
Barnsdall Corp 6s '40	105	104⅝
Barnsdall 6s '40 ex-war	93	93
Beth-Steel p m 5s '36	101⅛	101⅛
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	104	103⅞
Beth Steel con 5s A '48	103½	103¼
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	103	103
Broadway & 7 Av con 5s '43	97¼	97¼
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	105¼	105¼
Bklyn Ed gen 6s B '50	102½	102½
Bklyn Un Gas 5½s	281½	280½
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	103	103
Buff R & P 4½s '57	94½	94½
Camaguey Sugar 1st 7s '42	100	100
Cal Pet cv 5s '29	101	101
Can Nat Ry 4½s '20	100¼	100
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	99⅜	99⅛
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	100¼	100¼
Can North 4½s	99⅞	99⅞
Can Pacific deb 4s	89½	89⅜
Can Pacific 4½s '46	99½	99⅛
Cen of Ga 6s Chat Div	94⅜	94⅜
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	94¼	94¼
Can Pacific 5s '60	103⅜	103⅜
Cespedes Sugar sf 7½s '39	104	104
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100	100
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	100⅛	100⅛
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	101⅜	101⅜
Ches & O con 5s '39	107	107
Chi & Alton Ry 3½s '50	69	69
Ches Corp 5s '47 rcts	100	99⅞
Chi City Conn 5s	65	65
Chi &Erie 1st 5s '82	111	110⅞
Chi Gt West 4s '59	71	70⅜
Chi M&StP gen 4s '89	91	90⅝
Chi M&StP adj	77½	77
Chi M&StP cv 5s '14	66⅞	66⅜
Chi M&StP col 6s '34	102⅝	102⅝
Chi & Nw 7s '30	104⅜	104⅛
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	95⅜	95⅛
Chi RI&P gen 4s '88	93¼	92⅝
Chi RI&P 4½s '52 rcts	95½	95⅛
Chi RI&P gen 4s reg	91	91
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	95¼	95⅛
Chi RI&P 4½s '52 rcts	95¼	95⅛
Chi St P M&O deb 5s '30	100	100
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	103	102⅞
Chi Un Sta 5s B '63	106⅛	106⅛
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	92	92
Chile Copper 5s '47	96⅜	96⅛
Cleve CC&StL gen 4s '93	96⅛	96⅛
Clev CC&StL 4s CW&M '91	96⅛	96⅛
Clev CC&StL deb 4½s '31	100	99⅞
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	104	103⅞
Clev CC&StL rfg 6s A '29	101	101
Colo & So 1st 4s '29	99¼	99¼
Colo Fuel 5s	101⅝	101⅝
Colo Industrial 5s '34	97⅞	97⅞
Colum Gas & Elec 5s '52	101¾	100⅜
Commercial Cable 4s 2397	88	88
Commercial Credit 6s '34	96	96
Comp Products 6s	100	100
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	83⅞	83⅞
Con Gas 5½s '45	106¼	106¼
Cons Ry 4s '55	79¼	79⅛
Container Corp 6s '46	101⅞	101⅞
Corn Prod 5s '24	101⅞	101⅞
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	99⅜	99⅜
Crown Wil Paper 6s	102½	102¼
Cuba Cane Sub deb 7s '30	89	89
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42 rcts	97	97
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	109	109
Cuba-Am Sug col 8s '31	106	106
Cuban Dom 7½s '44	100⅝	100⅝
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	103⅞	103⅞
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	94⅜	94⅜
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	93½	93½
Den & Rio G im 5s '28	95¼	95
Derby Dry Goods 7s '42	70	70
Detroit Ed 5s '62	106⅛	106⅛
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	88⅝	88
Duke-P Power 6s '66	106⅜	106⅜
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	102⅜	102⅜
East Tenn Va G 5s '30	110⅛	110⅛
El Paso S W 5s	100¼	100¼
Erie 1st con 4s '96	89⅞	89⅝
Erie cv 4s A '53	86	86
Erie cv 4s B '53	90	90
Erie gen 4s '96	87¾	87¾
Erie 5s '67 rcts	97⅜	97⅛
Erie 1st con 7s '20	104½	104½
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42	101	101
Fla East Coast 5s '74	88½	88½
Francisco Sug 7½s '42	110⅛	109⅞
Fla Cen & Pen con 5s '43	102⅜	102⅜
Gen Asphalt 6s '39	113	113
Gen Bake 6½s	108	107⅞
Gen Asphalt 5s '39	113	112⅝
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	114	113⅞
Gen Pet 5s '40	102⅜	101⅞
Gen & Ala 5s	100	100
Gotham S Hos 6s rcts	102⅝	102⅝
Gould Coupler 6s '40	86	86
Goodyear 5s '57 rcts	93½	93½
Great Northern 1pf	108¼	108¼
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	100¼	100¼
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	99⅛	99⅛
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	100½	100¼
Hartford St Ry 4s	95½	95½
Hocking Valley reg	102½	102½
Hocking Valley con 4½s '99	101½	101½
Hoe & Co 6½s '34	93	93
Hudson Coal 5s '62	92¼	91⅝
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	93⅞	93½
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	101½	101½
Humble Oil 5s '37	100⅞	100⅞
Humble Oil 5½s '32	102⅝	102⅝
Ill Cen 4s '52	94	94
Ill Cen 4s '53	91⅞	91¾
Ill Cen 4¾s '66	101⅜	101½
Ind Steel 5s '52	100⅜	100⅜
Int Ag col 5s sta '32	83⅝	83⅝
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	85	84
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	86½	86½
Inter Rap Trans 7s '52	102¼	101⅝
Inter Cement 5s	100½	100
Int & Gt Nor 5s '56	100	100
Int & Gt Nor 1st 6s '62	107½	107¼
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	93⅝	93
Int Rys C Am 6½s	98¼	98¼
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	105¼	105¼
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	101⅝	101
Int Paper 6s '55	105¼	105
Int Rys C Am 5s '72	90¼	90¼
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	96⅝	96⅝
Int Match	100	99⅞
Iowa Central rfg 4s '51	18½	18½
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38	18	18
Jamestown F&C 4s	95⅝	95⅝
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	95⅝	94⅜
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	104⅝	104¼
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	93⅛	93
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	106⅛	106⅛
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	106½	106
Kayser 5½s '47	119	118¼
Kings Co Elev 4s '49 sta	89½	89½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	105½	105½
Kelly Spring Tire 8s '31	109	109
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	105¼	105¼
Lake Shore & MS deb 4s '31	98⅞	98¾
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	91⅝	91⅝
Liquid Carbon 6s '41	131½	130
Loew's Inc 6s '41	111⅝	111
Loew's Inc 6s '51 ex-war	101⅜	101⅜
Long Island deb 5s '37	100⅜	100⅜
L&N uni 4s '40	97¼	97¼
L&N 7s '30	103½	103½
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	76	76
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	100	100
Met Edison rfg 5s '53	103⅞	103⅞
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	101½	101½
Mil El Ry & Lt 4½s '31	100	99⅝
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	102¾	102¾
Mil El Ry & Lt rfg 5s '51	104⅝	104⅝
Mil No Ry 1st	98	98
Min St L & SSM 5s gtd	99⅞	99⅞
Min St P & SSM 5s '38	97⅞	97⅞
Min St P & SSM 5½s '49	94	94
Min St P & SS M6½s '31	102¼	102¼
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	90⅝	90⅝
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	106	105⅜
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	103	103
Mo K & T pl 4½s	98¼	98¼
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	81¾	81
Mo Pac 5s F '77	101¼	100
Montana Power 5s	124¼	124¼
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	87⅝	87½
Murray Body 6½s '34	96⅜	96⅜
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	63⅜	62½
Namm 6s	105½	105½
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s	99¼	99¼
Nat Ry Co of Mex 4s '51	14⅞	14⅞
Nat Rys of Mex 4½s '57	15⅞	15⅝
N O T & M 5s B '54	100¼	100
Newark Gas 5s '48	107½	107½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	97¾	97⅝
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	108½	108½
NYC&HR '29	100¾	100¾
N Y Chi & St L 5½s '74	107½	107¼
N Y Chi & St L 5½s B '75	107¼	107¼
N Y Dock 4s '51	87⅞	87½
N Y Edison 5s '44	105	105
N Y Edison rfg 6½s '41	117½	117¼
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	96½	96½
NY NH&H nc deb 3½s '47	81½	81½
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	84¼	84
NY NH&H nc deb 4½s '47	92⅝	92
NY NH&H clt 6s '40	105	105
NY NH&H nc deb 6s '48	118¼	117⅝
NY NH&H nc deb 6s '48	118¼	118
NY Ry inc 6s '65	30⅞	30½
NY Ry inc 6s A '65	93½	93¼
NY State Ry con 4½s '62	52¼	52
NY Sus & W gen 5s '40	72⅜	72⅜
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	101⅞	101½
NY Tel deb 6s '49	110⅜	110½
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	108½	108¼
NY W'chester& B 4½s '46	88⅝	88⅝
Niag Falls Pow 5s '32	104¼	104¼
Niag Falls Pow 6s '32	105⅝	105⅝
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	103	102⅝
Niag Lock & O P 6s '58	103¼	103¼
Nort So rfg 5s A '61	93½	93½
Nort & W con 4s '96	96½	96½
Nor Am Cement 6½s '40	90½	90
Nor Am Ed 5s A '57	102½	102½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	106	106
Nor Pac gen 3s 2047	70⅝	70¼
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	115⅞	115⅝
Nor Pac pr ln 4s '97	95¼	95¼
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103¼	103¼
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	114⅝	114⅜
Ohio Riv Ed 6s '48	106⅜	106⅜
Old Ben Coal 6s '41	93⅞	93⅞
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	99⅝	99⅝
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	91⅜	91⅛
Otis Steel 6s '41	100⅞	100¾
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	106⅞	106⅝
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	104½	104⅛
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '40	95⅞	95½
Park-Lex Lsehld 6½s '53	100½	100¼
Paramount FL 6s	101	100⅞
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	71¾	70½
Penn O & D RR 4½s A '77	100¼	100¼
Penn RR 4s '31	99	98⅞
Penn R R con 4s '48	98½	97½
Penn R R con 4s sta '48	98	98
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	102¼	102¼
Penn R R con 4½s '60	104½	104½
Penn R R 5s '64	105	104⅝
Penn R R gen 5s '68	112	111⅞
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	111½	111⅜
Penn R R col 7s '30	104⅛	104⅛
Peo Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	107¼	107¼
Pere Marq 4s '56	94¾	94¾
Pet Pass Gass 5s	107½	107½
Phil Co rfg 6s '44	103½	103½
Phil Elec Co 4½s '67 rcts	102	101⅝
Phil & Read C & I 5s '73	96¾	96¾
Phil Co 5s '67	100½	100⅛
Philippine Ry 4s '37	41½	41⅜
Phillips Pet 5½s	93¾	93⅝
Pierce Arrow deb 8s '43	94¼	94
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	104⅞	104⅞
Pitts C C&StL 5s B '75	111½	111½
Pitts Shen & L E 1st	103⅝	103⅝
Pitts Youngs & A Rys	96½	96½
Port Art C & Dock 6s B '53	105¼	105
Port Elec Pw 6s '47	103½	103½
Port Ry Lt & P 6s '47	103⅝	103⅜
Provi Sec	80⅜	80⅜
Punta Alegre Sug 7½s	104¼	104¼
Read rfg 4½s '97	102¼	102
Remington Rand 5½s '47 war	96⅜	96½
Rep I & S rfg 5½s '53	104¼	104¼
Rochester Gas 5½s '48	107½	107½
Rochester Gas 7s '46	111⅝	111⅝
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	97⅞	97⅞
St L I M & S rfg 4s '29	99	99
St L I M & S gen 5s '31	101	100⅞
St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33	96¼	96⅛
St L & S F 4s A '50	90⅝	90
St L & S F 5s B '50	102⅝	102⅜
St L & S F 5½s D '42	102⅝	102⅝
St L & S F adj 6s '55	101½	101⅜
St L & SF inc 6s '60	101½	101⅜
St L & S F 4½s rcts	97	97
St L S W 1st 4s '89	90½	90⅜
St L S W 2d 4s '89	80½	80⅜
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	95⅞	95⅞
Scioto Val & N E 4s '39	94½	94½
Seabd A L gold 4s st '50	81	81
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	54⅞	54
Seabd A L con 6s '45	87⅛	87⅛
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '25	82½	82½
Shubert T 6s	92¼	92¼
Shell Union 5s '47	99	98⅞
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	104	104
Simms Pet 6s 529	105⅜	105⅜
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	100⅜	100⅜
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	102⅜	102⅜
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	95¼	95
Sinclair Cru Oil 5½s	99¼	99
So Pacific col 4s '49	93	93
So Pacific cv 4s '29	99½	99½
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	96	95⅞
So Pacific cv 5s '34	102½	102½
So Pac S F Ter 4s '50	94	94
So Pac 4½s rcts	99¼	99¼
So Pac Oregon 3 4½s '77	102¾	102¾
So Ry gen 4s '56	91½	90⅝
So Ry con 5s '94	114⅝	114⅝
So Ry gen 6s '56	118	118
So Ry gen 6½s '56	125⅜	125⅜
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	106	106
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103⅝	103⅜
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	98	97⅝
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	100½	100½
Sug Estat Oriente 7s '42	100¼	100¼
Superior Oil s f 7s '29	108¾	108
Tenn Coal & Iron 5s '51	106½	106½
Tenn Copper 6s '25	111¼	111
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	107¼	107¼
Ter RR Asso St L rfg 4s '53	92¼	92¼
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	113	113
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	103¾	103½
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	72⅞	72⅝
Third Ave adj 5s '60	22¼	20½
Tol & O Cen 1st 5s '35	102¼	102¼
Tol Trac Lt & P 5½s '25	101	101
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	103	102⅞
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	97¼	97⅛
Union Pacific 4½s '67	110	110
Union Pacific 6s '28	100	100
Union Pacific Cen Br 4s	87⅜	87⅜
U S Rubber 5s '47	92⅜	92¼
U S Rubber 7½s '30	102½	102½
U S Steel s f 5s '63	109¼	108¾
Universal Pipe 6s '36	95½	95¼
Va Ry 5s '62	107	106⅝
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	100¼	100¼
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	100	100
Wabash 1st 5s '39	105	105
Wabash 5s B '76	102¾	102½
Wabash 5½s '75	106	105½
Walworth 6½s '35	94¾	94¾
West Shore 4s 2361	92¼	92¼
West Va C & C 6s '50	52½	52½
Western Electric 5s '44	104¾	104⅞
Western Maryland 4s '52	84⅜	84¼
Western Maryland 5½s '77	100⅞	100⅞
Western N Y & Pa 4s '43	92¼	92¼
Western Pac 5s A '46	100¾	100
Western Un 5s '51	104⅜	104
Western Un 6½s '36	111⅝	111⅜
Westinghouse Elec 5s '46	104½	104⅜
Wheel & L E 4½s '66	101	101
White S Mach 6s '36 ex-war	103	102¾
Wickwire Spen 7s cv '35	30	26⅝
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	102¾	102¼
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	107¼	107¼
Youngstown S & T 5s '78	100⅞	100⅜

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	May16	May15 (Last)
3½s '47	100.16	100.16	100.14	100.14	100.17
1st 4¼s '47	101.27	101.28	101.27	101.28	102.1
3d 4¼s '28	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.6	100.7
4th 4¼s '38	102.20	102.21	102.17	102.18	102.21
4th 4¼s rg	102.17	102.17	102.16	102.16	102.16
US 3⅜s '47	102.	102.	102.	102.	
US 3⅜s'56	106.27	106.30	106.25	106.30	106.30
US 4s '54	109.20	109.22	109.18	109.18	
US 4¼s '52	114.25	114.26	114.22	114.22	114.24

For example, read 102.8 as 102 8-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

	High	Low
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	96⅝	96½
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57	98⅛	98¼
Antioquia 7s A '45	98⅝	98⅝
Antioquia 7s B '45	98	97⅞
Argentine 5½s	97½	97
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	100¾	100¾
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	100⅜	100⅜
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	100⅛	100
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	100⅛	100
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	100⅛	100
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	100	99⅞
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	100	99¾
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	100½	100¼
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	100½	100
Australia 5s '55	98⅝	98½
Australia 5s '57	98¾	98¼
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	103⅜	103¼
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	98⅜	98⅜
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	93⅜	93¼
Belgium (King) 6s '55	101	100⅞
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	107⅝	107⅝
Belgium (King) 7s '55	108⅛	108⅛
Belgium (King) 7s '56	106½	106
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	115⅝	115½
Belgium (King) 8s '41	110⅞	110⅞
Berlin 6½s '50	99¾	99¾
Berlin Elec (Rep) 6½s '56	97¼	97
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	96½	96½
Brisbane 5s	95	94⅞
Bogota (City) 8s '45	106¾	106¾
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	97⅝	97⅝
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	106⅝	106⅝
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	100⅞	100⅛
Brazil 6½s '27	98¾	98¼
Brazil 6½s '26	98¾	98½
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	102⅜	102¼
Brazil (US) 8s '41	112⅝	112⅝

Local Classified Advertising

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 25 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Situations Wanted heading.

REAL ESTATE **REAL ESTATE**

FOR SALE

CAMBRIDGE PLANT

OF THE

American Net & Twine Co.

SECOND, THIRD AND CHARLES STREETS

Located in heart of Greater Boston; unexcelled shipping and transportation facilities. Certain units will be sold separately if desired. Floor area 153,200 sq. ft. Land area 107,325 sq. ft. Prospectus upon request.

GEORGE A. GILES

689 Massachusetts Ave. CAMBRIDGE UNIversity 0477

ON THE HUDSON

For the Summer

Will rent my country place of seven acres, eight-room house, beautifully furnished, two baths, electric refrigeration, electric lights, hot water furnace and open fireplace, telephone; two-car garage; man's cottage two rooms; flowers, fruit and vegetables; view of Hudson River, mountains and valley; ten minutes from Harmon Station by motor; one hour from Grand Central. An exceptional place. From June to November first.

Address, Room 508, 1819 Broadway
New York City

BROOKLINE

MASS.

APARTMENT

In modern 2-family brick house, 7 rooms, sun porch, 2 baths, needle shower, heat, Frigidaire service furnished. Location, 20 Buckminster Road Regent 8100.

Willow St., Wollaston, Mass.

Beautiful 8-room house, 2-car garage, 7500 feet land, hot water heat, oil burner, gumwood finish throughout entire house; situated in Wollaston's most exclusive American neighborhood. Apply W. J. SHEA, 681 Hancock St., Wollaston. Tel. Granite 5886-W.

SUMMER PROPERTY

OCEAN CITY, N. J.—Two modern apartments, each seven rooms and maid's room, electric refrigeration; sale $16,000, rent $650; long season. Owner, L. N. MOWRY, 38 riverbill Rd., Upper Darby, Penna. Tel. Boulevard 109-M.



SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Village of Homes
ELIZABETH LOCKE BOGART
(Realtor)
44 Drake Road Tel. 159

MODERN SUMMER HOME ON WATER FRONT—Broad view of ocean, opposite Block Island; fireplaces, hot and cold water, electricity, baths, sleeping porch; 2-story garage; 2 acres land; price reasonable; quick sale. H. R. CONGDON, 242 President Ave., Providence, R. I. Angell 2478.

SOUTHAMPTON—For sale or rent, furnished 14-room house, 2 baths, garage, billiard room, electric light and telephone; situated on a corner, 5 acres; also 7 acres half mile from North Sea bathing beach. Box 472, Southampton, Long Island, N. Y.

GOOSENECK POINT on the SHREWSBURY
Seven Bridges Road from Redbank

Large bungalow for sale; will rent to prospective buyer. For further particulars enquire A. K. MOE, 1272 Clinton Pl., Elizabeth, N. J. Tel. Em. 3880.

GRACE H. SAYERS

Licensed Real Estate Broker Ox. 5793

156 N. La Pere Dr., Beverly Hills, Calif.

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

FOR SALE—Dutch colonial house in excellent condition, 7 bedrooms, 3 baths, steam heat, 2-car garage, lot 150x200; beautifully planted. GREEN, 95 Phelps Rd.

"MAPLES," MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.—Furnished inn, colonial, State road, 20 rooms, 2 acres, $12,000, $4000 cash. R. S. HULL, 32 Liberty St., New York.

WEYMOUTH, MASS.—Modern 8-room house, fireplace; 4 to 5 acres of land, barn, fruit trees; on state road. Tel. 1946-R.

SUMMER PROPERTY

MAINE, PEAKS ISLAND—1 acre on coast, 3 small buildings; ideal spot. MRS. MOORE, 629 South 43rd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

OLD LYME, CONN.—For sale or rent, large 5-room cabin, secluded spot, river's edge, comfortable, artistic, newly furnished. Simmons beds, hot water, electricity, sleeping porches; expert housekeeper or attendant if desired; $1100 for summer. Telephone MISS FILBERT.

SUMMER HOMES TO LET

BELMAR, N. J.

TWO MILES from Asbury Park, 8 rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 baths; overlooking Silver Lake, 1 block from beach; well furnished; all improvements. MRS. GEO. JENISON, 600 A St.

CAPE COD, TRURO—$350 to $400 season, cottage, completely furnished, baths, screened porches; beautiful; quiet surroundings; bathing. C. A. SLADE, Truro, Mass.

FISHERS ISLAND, N. Y.—Shore front cottage, 8 rooms, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, electric refrigeration; garage; 2 additional bedrooms; large lawns. G. G. EDMUNDS, Fishers Island, N. Y.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., Summer Rental—Through July and August, lovely home in woods of Larchmont; 7 rooms, 3 baths, rock garden, trees and birds; walking distance of station; 40 minutes Grand Central; rent reasonable. Address 247 Rockingstone Ave. Phone Larchmont 2524.

MANASQUAN, N. J.—Seven-room home, completely furnished, large bedrooms, all improvements; delightful location, seashore and country; garage. MRS. DORA T. VAIL, 24 Fletcher Ave.

ROWAYTON, CONN.—Secluded cottages, modern; easy commutation to New York; boating, bathing; $375 to $800 season. C. BRIGGS. Phone Norwalk 4652.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES TO LET

CAPE COD

South Wellfleet cottages, shore cottages, 6 and 7 rooms, overlooking bay; fine bathing, boating. ABBOTT O. PAINE, 45 Orchard St., North Cambridge, Mass.

DOVER, MASS.—Furnished bungalow to rent June 1st. Tel. Dover 124; references required.

FOR RENT

In Adirondacks, on shore of Lake Champlain, in the pines, on privately owned estate, furnished housekeeping cottages, with open fireplaces, running spring water, sand beach, garage, tennis courts, within driving distance of all principal points in Adirondacks; daily delivery of supplies and mail; rentals for season $175 to $350; references required. Address C. H. EASTON, Scarborough, N. Y.

HAMPTON BEACH, N. H.—Long season, June 1st to Oct. 1st, furnished cottage, all conveniences, in refined locality; on cliff overlooking sea. Apply CARNIVAL LUNCH, Boar's Head.

IF you want a summer cottage that combines comfort, convenience and location, look ours over; electric lights, running water, boat and garage. FREEMAN C. HATCH, Eastham, Cape Cod, Mass.

PEMAQUID POINT, MAINE

Desirable summer cottage, 7 rooms, nicely furnished; ocean view; pine grove; rent for season $300. Tel. Hancock 4186 (Boston) or G-322, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED

COUNTRY OR SEASHORE — Commuting distance New York; business woman and two children, $35-$40. B-36, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BEACON HILL, BOSTON—July and August, teacher's furnished apartment 2 or 3 rooms, bath and kitchenette. Tel. Bowdoin 4733-J.

BOSTON—Sublet furnished apartment from June until October; 2 sitting rooms facing the Charles River basin; bedroom, kitchen and bath. F-362, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner—To let, beautifully furnished, bedroom, living room, dining room and kitchen in apartment at 58 Marshall St.; can be seen by appointment. Tel. Hancock 6865; references exchanged.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. — High-class bachelor apartments, modern conveniences, maid service; 5 minutes to Wall St. 152 Montague St. Main 8556.

FOR RENT—Furnished apartment containing 2 bedrooms, dining room, kitchen and bath; all large bright rooms; extra bedroom if desired. 1 Milk Street, Nantucket, Mass. Phone 564-11.

FOR RENT—Marblehead, Mass., 4-room housekeeping apartment for summer season; fully equipped. 18 Orne St. Tel. 1300.

NEW YORK CITY, 601 West 142 St.—Sunny, airy, well furnished corner apartment, seven rooms, southern exposure, excellent view Broadway and river, near church and reading rooms; to sublet for summer. Tel. MRS. J. H. POTTER, Edgecomb 3324.

N. Y. C., 405 W. 118th—5 rooms and bath, well furnished, piano, complete kitchen; near Columbia. PATTERSON, Cathedral 4705.

SIX-ROOM furnished apartment in Winchester, Mass., large piazza; available June 20. F-356, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER season, beautiful apartment 7 rooms, 2 baths and balcony, near board walk; also 4 rooms, bath and kitchenette, half block from board walk. 122 So. Rhode Island Ave., Atlantic City, N. J. E. M. SVENSON.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 87 Gainsborough St., Suite 2—Newly decorated front and side rooms; reasonable; visitors accommodated; near church. Copley 2485-J.

BOSTON—Attractive room to let to business woman only, in apartment 14, 282 Newbury St. Apply to janitor.

BOSTON, MASS., 110 Gainsboro St., Suite 4—Pleasant front room; nice outlook. Tel. Kenmore 1216.

BRIGHTON, MASS., 1961 Commonwealth Ave., opposite Reservoir—For rent in beautiful private home, one very attractive front room 15x18 ft. furnished or unfurnished, large closet and private bath; garage near. Apply MRS. BACHELLER or Brighton 0891.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Desirable room for a woman in an apartment; conveniently located; home privileges. W-264, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NEW YORK CITY, 2414 Creston Ave., Apt. 8—Room for lady; use of kitchen; no other roomers; 3 blocks from Jerome Ave. Subway Station; 6th and 9th Ave. Elevated.

NEW YORK CITY, 195 Claremont Ave.—Pleasant light single-double rooms; near bus and subway; business people; moderate. Morningside 2598.

NEW YORK CITY, 611 West 113th St. (Apt. 51)—Attractive, homelike room, adjoining bath, elevator. Telephone Cathedral 7733.

N. Y. C.—Business woman will share attractive apartment with young lady; reasonable; Columbia vicinity. Call Trafalgar 1638.

NEW YORK CITY, 350 West End Ave. (70th)—Exceptional room, private bath, parlor floor, also single, owner's house, reasonable.

NEW YORK CITY, 308 West 94th—Attractive, cool front room; modern apartment; convenient locality; $7. TRIGGS, Apt. 1-E.

NEW YORK CITY—Bright sunny room, business man or woman; kitchen privileges. 220 West 107th Street., Apt. 51.

NEW YORK CITY, 55 East 65th St.—Furnished apartment, 7 rooms & bath; for summer months; reasonable. FOLEY.

N. Y. C., 48 West 94th—Exceptional 2 large front connecting rooms; single room with lavatory. Apt. 4.

ROOMS
Personally Investigated
Auto Trips and Tours
THE SERVICE BUREAU
236 Huntington Ave., Boston. Kenmore 4033

ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—Near Boston, one unfurnished room in a private home; with Christian Scientists preferred; meals nearby; references exchanged. Tel. Columbia 6048.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, MASS., 262 Commonwealth Ave.—Board and rooms with or without bath. Telephone Back Bay 2065.

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Pennsylvania

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UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Pennsylvania

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DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

Envoy's New Title

Ambassador Schurman, returning to Germany from his annual leave in the United States, found he had a new title, "The Mœcenas of Heidelberg." Heidelberg is the Ambassador's Alma Mater and last year he raised funds for a new main hall.

Detroit News: One of the greatest advances in social welfare in our day was the two-pants suit, with the resultant three-day week for each pair of pants.

Blue Evening Dress

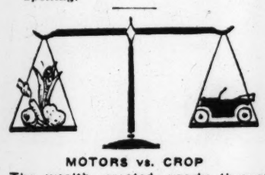
Evening dress suits of the shade called midnight blue are supplanting the old-fashioned black variety in Berlin.

Ohio State Journal: In the earnest scientific research to find profitable commercial uses for the cornstalk we hope they won't happen to think about bath towels.

Vocational Training

A total of 160,000 boys and girls are continuing their vocational and general education in the 102 part-time continuation day schools of New York State.

Longview News: Frequently the only funny thing about a comic strip is the cartoonist's spelling.



MOTORS vs. CROP

The wealth created yearly through the production, sale and use of automobiles in America approximates the value of the annual farm harvest.

Portland Oregonian: Colonel Lindbergh's idea of a rest seems to be like that of the motorman who spent his vacation taking trolley car rides.

Getting Drier

The temperance movement in Ceylon is best illustrated by the consumption of alcoholic beverages which in 1914 was 1,442,305 gallons, but had dropped to 84,085 in 1926.

Crane (Ore.) American: A tourist is a man who fares forth to see the country and does so by watching his timepiece, speedometer and a map.

Can't Blame Prohibition

An Associated Press dispatch from London reported 5000 individuals there engaged in the fake brandy business, for which, of course, prohibition was not responsible.

Ashland Tidings: While the words "collect" and "congregate" mean about the same thing, any minister will tell you that "collection" and "congregation" are by no mean synonymous.

The Monitor Reader

	Check Those You Can Answer
1. Where are delinquent taxpayers disqualified from voting?—*Odds and Ends*	10
2. Who benefits by prohibition?—*Mirror of World's Opinion*	10
3. What was Heine's estimate of Paris?—*Home Forum*	10
4. How many Greek words in the New Testament are translated as "ordain"?—*A Word a Day*	10
5. How should the teacher analyze herself?—*Educational Page*	10
6. How were the English subtitles, on the first motion pictures shown in Japan, translated to the audience?—*Theatrical Page*	10
7. How can the working girl in Chicago find all the comforts of home life for $6.75 a week?—*Women's Enterprises Page*	10
8. If men must fight, what should they fight?—*Sayings*	10
9. Should the college student pay the costs of education?—*Editorial*	10
10. How did the State of Delaware receive its name?—*Children's Corner*	10

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN THE LAST ISSUE.

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Presentation

We frequently question whether there is a distinction between this word and "introduction." According to derivation, presentation seems to be a showing, a being before others, from the Latin **præ,** before, and **esse,** to be; introduction goes back to the Latin **intro,** within, and **ducere,** to lead. Hence a presentation is formal; introduction informal.

When one person is presented to another, it usually is an acquaintance who is brought into the presence of a so-called superior. An introduction takes place among equals. No familiarity or unconventionality follows a presentation as it may an introduction. It is a privilege to be presented; it is a pleasure to be introduced.

Good manners and conventional etiquette demand that a gentleman shall be "presented" to a lady and young people also "presented" to their elders.

In using this word notice that the first syllable is pres, not pre, the s sounded as **z.** The third syllable should be emphasized, pres-en-ta'-tion. Sound the first and second **e** as in **end,** **a** as in **plate,** **tion** as **shun.**

"The presentation of ambassadors to the President opened the ceremonies."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

What They Say

Prof. Emile Marcault: "If we enter into the ideal city of love and justice, it will not be through the revolt of the weak, but through the service and self-sacrifice of the strong."

George Bernard Shaw: "Most Englishmen cannot keep a shop successfully because they regard a customer as an intruder without an introduction."

Roy L. Smith: "The preacher who never suffers from criticism is one who seldom says anything."

Frederick M. Snyder: "Cling to convictions, but wash out your opinions daily."

Edward Knoblock: "The modern woman never pays and pays—she charges."

Stanley Baldwin: "The Prime Minister's job is the loneliest in the world."

Viscount Cecil: "We must substitute the peace mind for the war mind."

Sir Eric Geddes: "The British public is slowly but surely learning to fly."

A Thought for Today

REMEMBRANCE is the rosemary of life; kindness to the living is the golden chain that holds us humans together.—VAN AMBURGH

In Lighter Vein

Keep Up the Good Work

"Yes, we were the first settlers in this country and are proud of it."

"Good! Then you will take great pride in settling for this bill of groceries."

Or Rubber Dishes

She: "We must have some soft-wood floors put in, dear."

He: "What for?"

She: "Cook has broken another dish."

Still Waiting

"Did you go to hear the Unfinished Symphony of Schubert?"

"No, I prefer to wait until the thing is complete."—*Journal Amusant* (Paris).

The Candid Poet

The guests had thoroughly enjoyed the evening of recitations by a local poet. He was the last to depart. The hostess wrung his hand and said, "Poets are born—"

"And," he interrupted, "not paid."



—Passing Show

"It's a shame Shakespeare wasn't born in London."

"Why?"

"I said he was, in my examination paper."

Left-Handed Compliment

"Yes, sir, I always goes to church when you preach."

"I am glad to hear that, but, why when I preach—why not every Sunday?"

"I'm sure of getting a good seat when you preach, sir!"—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

The Exception

"Every person should sing at his work."

"My brother can't."

"Come, come, certainly he can? What is his work?"

"He's a trombone player."

Art

"What is the difference between a violinist and a fiddler?"

"About four inches of hair."

The Children's Corner

Sunset Stories

Mister Squiffletree Is Straightened Out

LAST year, Levi, the orphan turtle, spent his summer in the Frog Pond on Boston Common.

This year, Levi is living in the Public Garden Lake. The Public Garden, while only across Charles Street from Boston Common, is in many ways very very different from the Common.

Which may not seem to have a great deal to do with Mr. Squiffletree,



"How Did You Get There?" Said Scroggins in Astonishment.

father of a large family of Boston Common squirrels, except that it does.

Mrs. Scroggins announced to Mr. Scroggins, the old Boston Common squirrel, as he came in for his supper, "Dear me, Mr. Squiffletree is lost. He hasn't been seen for days. What will all his family do?"

Before answering the question, Mr. Scroggins placed his high hat on its hook on the hatrack and went into the sitting room and sat down. Even then he said nothing.

"Did you hear me, Mr. S?" said his wife. "Squiffletree is lost—he hasn't been seen for days."

Scroggins still sat, but it was plain to see that he was thinking hard. "I'll think as I eat my supper," he said.

Which he did, but enjoyed eating his supper more than thinking.

After supper, and helping Mrs. Scroggins with the dishes, he put on his hat and went outdoors.

He stood uncertainly on the doorstep. "Which way shall I go?" he said to himself. "Squiffletree lost and must be found! Which way shall I go?"

Finally, he decided to go and see Levi, his orphan turtle friend. "Not that he can help," thought Scroggins, "but he's a good turtle to talk to."

In a few minutes Scroggins was on the shore of the Public Garden Lake. He heard a noise on a tree branch above his head. There, as large as life, was Squiffletree himself.

"How did you get there?" said Scroggins in astonishment. "I thought you were lost."

"Don't I live here?" said Squiffletree.

"Do you?" said Scroggins.

"Well," said Squiffletree, "this is where Levi lives. I've seen him going in and out of the water and where he goes in and out of the water is near where I live."

It came to Mr. Scroggins in a flash. Mr. Squiffletree had become used to Levi in the Frog Pond. Somehow he had strayed to the Public Garden Lake; had seen Levi and in his absent-minded way had thought he was home.

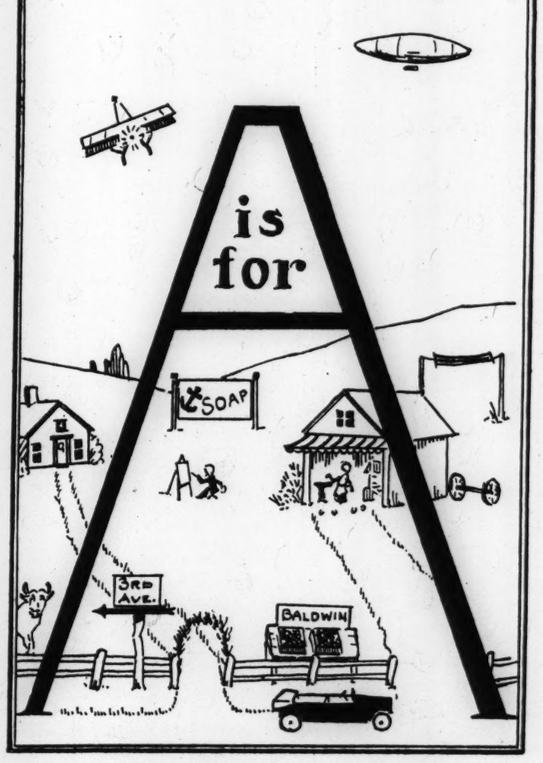
"Come with me," said Scroggins, and led Mr. Squiffletree home to his family who welcomed him with squeaks of joy.

Model Map of Puget Sound

Carl Anderson and Willard Johnson, 18-year-old boys of Tacoma, Wash., have been making toy models of steamships, buildings and all sorts of things for several years. They have acquired great skill in their work and their models are such splendid duplicates that the Puget Sound Navigation Company is to pay the boys $4000 for making a relief map of the Puget Sound region showing models of each of the company's boats in course of navigation on the Sound waters. The map is to be 23 feet wide by 29 feet long and is to be given a prominent place on a $1,000,000 dock which the company will build this summer.

The two boys began making boats some years ago. From that they branched out into the making of model towns of toy-size dimensions. Their efforts have brought them considerable money, and it is likely that they will use their experience and skill in business.

Letter "A" Puzzle



There Are 16 Objects in the Picture Whose Names Begin With "A." How Many of Them Can You Find?



"Ever'body Help"

Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE little Austrian woman picked up the loaf of bread from the counter, closed her grocery book in which she had entered her only purchase, and with a brief, "I show you," beckoned the relief worker to follow her.

Down the unpaved road, across the broad meadow to rows of gray frame houses, in the brief five minutes' walk they became acquainted. The relief worker was making her first approach to this group of families, and was careful to tell nothing of her mission to inquire into the condition of the homes reported in desperate need.

Brightly the little woman talked, the flow of Austrian-English broken now and then by little bursts of laughter. Of the strike she talked, of the hardships endured in the long past year, laughing to herself, but revealing by a word here and there what was beneath the laughter. The social worker had become accustomed in her visits to the brave and cheerful demeanor, so often followed by a sudden burying of the face in an apron.

"You are still living in the company houses here," she said.

"Oh! yes," was the quick response, "The company, he treat us good. He no put us out. He have it hard, too." And then the brave little laugh.

The present needs were discussed, the heavy debts to kind-hearted grocers and the resources for the future considered. Then the worker asked, "Is everybody all right?"

"Oh! yes, good," the little Austrian spoke quickly. "Such a winter we have!" she exclaimed. "No sick people. At first I not understand. But I know. God, He take care of us. Before strike ever' day somebody sick. But thees time nobody sick. I tink sometime why? Thees time ever'body have hard time together. Ever'body help ever'body. Ever'body kind, no fight. You know what? I tink God, He like us better."

A Fellow Newsboy

IT WAS a small thing, but the Columbus Dispatch found it worthy of editorial comment. It was raining. A little newsboy hurriedly turned a corner just in time to bump into a larger newsboy coming around in the opposite direction. The little fellow fell and dropped his papers into the gutter—ruined! The other assisted the wee fallen brother to his feet, brushed him off—and divided his papers with him. Both departed in high spirits.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

A Logical Ticket

IT IS gratifying to find that pundit of politics, Frank R. Kent, echoing the opinion of the New York World and other distinguished friends of Governor Smith that there should be no such thing as an evasive liquor plank in the next Democratic national platform. Indeed, this opinion is being widely voiced by prominent and influential Democrats, and it is not at all unusual, nor should it be surprising, to read the frank assertion that the Governor may be expected to decline the nomination if it is tendered with an expression on the vital prohibition issue, the effect of which would be to stultify or set at naught all his past utterances on the vexed subject of liquor.

Mr. Kent, in a recent signed article, calls attention to the very specific declaration of Governor Smith in his letter to the Jackson Day banquet in which that candidate declared, relative to the prohibition issue, "We cannot carry water on both shoulders." And the Baltimore journalist goes on to avow that "if this means anything, it means that Smith must run on a platform in accord with his views and record. To do anything else would be stultification. To maintain his self-respect, Smith would be compelled to repudiate a noncommital platform as did Parker in 1904. But if he can secure the two-thirds vote to nominate, he can certainly secure a majority to mold the platform, and those who think it will pussyfoot on this proposition are not thinking clearly."

It is presumable that Mr. Kent is in Governor Smith's confidence when he asserts so positively that the Governor will not assent to anything of a pussyfooting nature. And he strengthens his case when he goes on to urge that, besides giving Governor Smith a platform upon which he can honestly stand, he should be provided with a vice-presidential companion on the ticket with whom he is perfectly in accord. Among others, Underwood of Alabama, Hitchcock of Nebraska, Ritchie of Maryland, all avowed wets, are suggested. It is indeed an encouraging symptom to find the identity of the Vice-President discussed so far in advance of the convention. Ordinarily that office, the great importance of which was manifested in the cases of Roosevelt and Coolidge, has been hastily awarded by a tired and preoccupied convention on the verge of adjourning. As the coming campaign bids fairs to be one of great importance, in which there are no overwhelming odds in favor of either ticket, it would seem natural that steps should be taken in advance to make each of the tickets as perfect, coherent, and harmonious as possible. Mr. Kent overlooked as a running mate for Governor Smith a gentleman who, in his antagonism to prohibition, in his devotion to Governor Smith's cause in a critical state, namely California, and in his very harmonious affiliation with the Smithwet movement in all of its manifestations, should not be forgotten. California has very properly suggested Senator Phelan to round out, make symmetrical and harmonize the Democratic ticket. The suggestion deserves most careful consideration.

Norway as Aviation Celebrant

HARDLY has Norway had time to settle down to its accustomed calm, after its exuberant Ibsen centenary celebration, before the land of the vikings prepares to give a rousing welcome to another descendant of that venturesome race. As Henrik Ibsen broke a lance with the literary tradition of his day, and launched forth in accordance with his individual preconceptions, so Norwegians of a later time have been among the first to make exploratory air ventures.

It is, therefore, not a matter for wonder that, with Lieut. Carl B. Eielson shedding fresh honors on the country of his forbears when, in company with Capt. George H. Wilkins, he negotiated the air passage from Alaska to Spitzbergen via that unknown north pole route, the people of Norway are anxious to pay the highest tribute in their possession to the intrepid aviators.

Roald Amundsen, himself a pioneer in arctic exploration, has termed the flight of Wilkins and Eielson perhaps the greatest event of its kind thus far achieved. History, of course, will in due time make adjustment as to this or that in connection with aviation, and assign to each exploit its place on the honor roll. But in inviting Lieutenant Eielson to lecture before its members, the Norwegian Geographical Society, which has done so much for exploration, unquestionably took into consideration the unique fact that the famous aviator would record his experiences in the native language of the society and thereby add an exceptionally interesting chapter to its records.

So while the world of natural science may find in the coming lecture of Lieutenant Eielson not a few things to give it pause, the general public, which is more concerned with the visible aspects of achievements, will take occasion to honor the two fliers with a series of entertainments in which the Government will participate. As a matter of fact, King Haakon is himself a sportsman in the highest sense of that word. When the now famous airmen cross Norwegian soil, the King will know how to take the proper royal lead, for Norway and hospitality are synonymous terms, and when once aroused by deeds of daring the country knows no distinction of nationality and takes all to its bosom as sons of one common people. The honors will be equal for Captain Wilkins and Lieutenant Eielson.

Mr. Mellon's Statement

THOSE interested individuals, politicians and others, who have anxiously awaited an expression from Secretary Mellon of the Treasury of his opinion of the availability of his brother Cabinet officer, Secretary Hoover, as a presidential candidate, are now probably satisfied. All who are supporting that candidacy are encouraged, of course, by Mr. Mellon's generous indorsement of their favorite. Those otherwise inclined are not so well pleased, but find some solace, it may be presumed, in the announced belief of the Secretary that there still remains the possibility that President Coolidge, in case of a deadlock in the Kansas City convention, will submit to being drafted as a candidate to succeed himself.

But in leading up to this qualifying reservation which seems to have had the effect of preventing Mr. Mellon's home state from instructing its delegates to vote for Mr. Hoover, the Pennsylvanian placed himself unequivocally on record as accepting his fellow Cabinet member as the person who "comes closest to the standard that we have set for the Presidency." Added importance is given to this estimate by the further observation, made in connection with it, that "at Kansas City we will not merely be nominating a candidate, but selecting a President."

Citing the record of the Coolidge Administration, Secretary Mellon offers it as justifying the apparent purpose of the people of the United States to give to the Republican Party a new grant of power. Therefore he advises the party to pledge itself to a continuance of the policies and practices of the present Administration. With this assured, he finds it necessary that the candidate selected must, in his views, character and record, be in complete sympathy with these approved policies.

There may be those who, because of their deep concern for their party's welfare, feel some disappointment over the failure of Pennsylvania and some other states to instruct their delegates definitely and to direct them to espouse the cause of a particular candidate. But it may reasonably be assumed in the case of the delegation which Mr. Mellon will lead that it is, to all intents and purposes, fairly committed to Mr. Hoover. The possible contingency which might present the occasion for the exercise of complete freedom of choice and action seems daily to grow more and more remote.

Record-Breaking Breaking Records

THE rapidity with which athletic records are being displaced these days is record-breaking in itself. Moreover, it is leading those who take an active interest in sports to wonder just how many of the records now on the books will still be there at the end of the year. Rash indeed would be the expert who would strongly declare that any one of them would remain, especially since the pole vault record has been bettered both indoors and outdoors within the last few months, while the sixteen-pound shot-put mark, which was established way back in 1909, has been broken three times within two weeks. One Saturday the record for the 175-yard dash was broken and the next Saturday it fell again; while the record for the 100-yard dash was equaled twice in one day, once in a meet on the Atlantic coast and once by a high school boy in a meet on the Pacific coast.

Track and field marks, moreover, are not the only ones that have fallen, for swimming, flying, automobiling and almost every other sport have furnished their quota of new marks; the end, too, does not yet appear to be in sight. Only a few years ago the fourteen-foot pole vaulter was considered a long way in the distance; but already there are two who have joined that class this year. Speed is the great call of the day in almost every branch of human activity, and it is not to be wondered at that the athletes of the world are furnishing their quota toward its achievements.

Much of this record-breaking activity is undoubtedly due to the fact that, the Olympic Games taking place this summer, the chance to win an Olympic title and enjoy the trip which visiting athletes will take to Amsterdam has tended to make the athletes of the world work harder in preparation for the events. Reports from Germany also have been of such a nature that the athletes of other nations realize they must exceed, or at least approach, world marks if they are to hold their own with the stars who will represent the German people in their first appearance in an Olympic track and field meet since that of 1912 at Stockholm.

Missing Links in Prosperity's Chain

"NEVER mention that abominable word 'impossible,'" was the curt order of Napoleon to his ministers. The persistent discussion by United States economists, bankers, merchants and manufacturers of the conditions necessary for permanent business prosperity, though showing widely varying views, are agreed in that they reject the once prevalent belief that the solution of the problem of industrial depressions is impossible. It may be recalled that not long ago persons with a pretension to learning asserted that panics and unemployment were due to spots on the sun, tracing the alleged effect upon farm crops, and so on down to the general purchasing power. Since human powers do not extend to regulating the state of the sun, the situation seemed to be hopeless.

Another "impossiblest" view was that of the eminent statesman who asserted that the chief trouble with prosperity was the highly efficient production of goods with the aid of modern improved machinery. His conclusion that there was bound to be "overproduction" so long as the factory powers of the country were two or three times greater than the consumptive demand, was for a time accepted as the final word on the subject.

Without being able to determine all the factors that go to make up prosperity, or its reverse, it is significant that the keynote of all the clashing opinions is that the solution can and must be found. A possible clue to the needed remedy for what is plainly not overproduction but underconsumption is the suggestion of a western farm paper that when the circle of making, distributing and selling goods is completed, under normal conditions consumption would balance production. The reason it does not do this now, it holds, is that a large part of the national income goes to a relatively few individuals who give neither goods nor services in return, and who are unable to consume in proportion to their incomes. Whether this alleged diversion of income exists, and if so, whether it is for the general welfare that it should continue, are questions that sometime will have to be answered.

Wanted: Sanction for a Salad Knife

ARBITERS of table etiquette have been asked to do something about sanctioning the use of a knife for cutting iceberg lettuce because the solid and crisp nature of this vegetable makes it almost impossible to reduce it to edible proportions with the customary fork provided for salads. As is well known, the iceberg variety which has been developed in California and Arizona in recent years has attained great popularity both in homes and hotels, but its popularity now is threatened because the book of etiquette decrees that it is the height of impropriety to cut it with a knife.

The complaint comes largely from editors and reporters, who, attending banquets and important functions, have grown tired of chasing iceberg lettuce around the plate with forks and getting nowhere in the process. To make matters worse, this variety usually is served with a dressing of more or less viscous consistency which adds to the elusiveness of the pursuit. There are cases on record where an editor has had the discomfiture of chasing the lettuce off his plate and into his lap, being forced, meanwhile, to smile and remain perfectly composed.

The demand for a lettuce knife is no unorganized one. J. T. Saunders, freight traffic manager for the Southern Pacific Company, whose railroad handles vast quantities of iceberg lettuce, is prepared to ask writers of etiquette books that a special knife be sanctioned, or that salad forks be made half fork and half knife to meet the emergency and thus save a budding and prosperous industry from skidding into the lap of obscurity.

Ellisland Goes to the Nation

ELLISLAND has been bequeathed to the British Nation. No student of Burns need be told that Ellisland was the farm near Dumfries which the peasant poet occupied about two years and which he failed to turn to account. But its claims to preservation do not rest entirely upon the fact of his occupancy; rather do they stand upon the associations which the homestead carries with some of his imperishable songs and the tale which he narrated in verse. "Tam o' Shanter," that points a moral known the world over in the words in which he rendered it:

> But pleasures are like poppies spread,
> You seize the flower, its bloom is shed;
> Or, like the snow-fall in the river,
> A moment white, then melts forever.

Lockhart declares "Tam o' Shanter" was written in a single day. That, however, may not include the time taken in revision, for although composition itself came easy to him, Burns labored hard in perfecting what he wrote. The legend of "Tam o' Shanter" was one of many that clung to the Auld Alloway Kirk, the ruins of which, withstanding the onslaught of wind and weather, may still be seen a short distance from the poet's birthplace.

"Auld Lang Syne" is also said to have been written at Ellisland. The song, of course, was not absolutely original with Burns. Ramsay composed a version, seldom if ever heard now, and the phrase which gave the song its name was on the lips of Scotsmen long before Ramsay's day. But the priceless heritage it now forms came from the plowman poet in hodden gray, for he invested it with the lyrical qualities that made it a masterpiece.

If for no other reason than as the link it constitutes with what is best in the songs and poetry of Scotland, Ellisland deserves to be kept intact for future generations, and free from the risks of falling into decay simply because the burden of its upkeep might rest upon a single individual instead of the mass of people who enjoy the heritage it symbolizes.

A word of thanks will be offered by all lovers of poetry to the generosity which prompted the bequest.

Random Ramblings

The old-time reference to the Labrador coast as one of the "jumping-off" places of the world was just another of those instances when those using it spoke truer than they knew.

In some sections of the United States, from present indications, the saying, "Straws show which way the wind blows," will from now on have more than a political significance.

What the farmers need is something that will relieve the present situation, in which the better the crops come up in the field the faster they go down in the market.

Seems something of a paradox that a dry cleaners' band should have played at the opening of a new swimming pool in New Orleans.

If the Hoover blimp bumped when it crossed the Hoosier State, it certainly rose when it crossed Pennsylvania's Mellon patch.

The political plum trees will be in full bloom next month, but November will tell which will bear fruit.

Half the secret of being a good speller is in knowing when to consult a dictionary.

The dandelion is one of spring's most beautiful wild flowers—on someone else's lawn.

Another good slogan this year might be "Vote until it hurts."

Japan's Heritage of the Past

THE desire of the city of Osaka, the great industrial mart of the Japanese Empire, to restore the tower of the ancient castle which overlooks the city and the fertile plain in which it lies, is another encouraging sign from Japan that that Nation and people are awakened to the fact that it would be folly to permit their ancient culture to vanish before the inroads of Western civilization which are sweeping over the land.

When, following the arrival of Commodore Perry, Japan was opened up to international intercourse, an intense wave of anti-Japanese culture swept over the country. Anything and everything foreign was considered desirable; all things Japanese were spurned. As a result, much was permanently destroyed which would be invaluable today, and many of the finest objects of Japanese art were sold for a song and found their way to other lands.

Foreign art lovers and museums profited by this, but Japan suffered. This first reaction against things Japanese on the part of the Japanese was followed several decades later by a reversal of feeling, which in turn was followed by something like a normal perspective, a perspective which is steadily growing and of which the Osaka decision is but one example.

That the Japan of other days, the Japan that now seems so alluring and fascinating, can never be restored is certain. Nor is it desirable that it should be. Sentimentalists regret its passing, but the human law of progress is one of change. Japan's decision to keep in step with the modern world has been irrevocably made. What vanishes of beauty and charm is more than compensated for by increased comfort, ease and opportunity.

This process of change is still under way in Japan and, because the contrast between East and West is so vivid, is plainly visible to the eye, a fact which adds greatly to the interest of Japan.

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There is no good reason, however, why in converting itself into a modern nation Japan should throw overboard all of the cultural heritage of the past. There is very good reason why it should not. The first tendency in this direction was a mistaken one, and it is gratifying to see that not only has it been checked, but also the reverse process has set in. Japanese art collectors are buying up Japanese color prints and other artistic objects which have found their way to foreign lands and are returning them gradually to the land of their origin.

The Government is contemplating a bill which, besides forbidding the export of Japanese masterpieces, would provide funds for their maintenance in the hands of their present Japanese owners, designating them as national treasures. Research into Japan's past on the part of scholars is steadily increasing.

It is a serious mistake to say that Japanese and Western culture are clashing, to believe that Japan must be all of the one and none of the other. The two are not irreconcilable by any means. The particular case, that of the restoration of Toyotomi Hideyoshi's castle tower at Osaka, is a specific case in point. It is to be restored along exactly the same architectural lines as in the days of the Taiko, but it is to be built of steel and concrete, not of beams and plaster.

In many other lines of endeavor can such reconciliation and harmonization be carried out. It is particularly striking in the case of architecture, however, since modern Japan has so far shown an inclination to choose the unartistic in this field. Most of the buildings of post-earthquake Tokyo are inexcusably ugly, although the beginning of a reaction against this tendency can be discerned.

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It would be too bad if Tokyo, the capital city of a nation with a unique artistic past and of a people with an innate artistic sense, should make itself over merely into a duplicate of the great cities of America and Europe. The opportunity is offered to it of contributing as great and as individual a gift to world architecture as New York is doing with its skyscrapers.

Japanese architecture of the past, simple as it is, affords sufficient artistic motifs to bring this about. The modern materials of steel and concrete can be molded along such architectural lines into a permanency that was denied the wood and plaster, the bamboo and paper available to Japanese builders of past centuries. Here and there this fact has been grasped, and the Kabuki Theater in Tokyo stands out as an example of what may be done. That building, thoroughly fire and earthquake proof, is like the temple architecture of Kyoto and Nara. The Japanese castle, such as Osaka is now to restore, could be easily utilized as a modern office building with but minor adaptations so far as the exterior is concerned.

The artistic sense of the Japanese is too strong within him to permit for long the building of ugly structures, and a swing away from present tendencies may be expected in the near future. It is to be hoped that, when this comes about, the architects of present-day Japan will turn for inspiration to the motifs of their own ancient architecture and of that of China, from which so much of Japanese culture, architecturally and otherwise, has been derived.

F. H. H.

The Final Cup Tie

SCENE—The morning room of a suburban villa.
TIME—2:30 Saturday afternoon.

THE house party has just adjourned from lunch. One member busily plies her needle, another puts out a card table and prepares to spend an hour playing "Patience." A third, surrounded by a billowing mass of multicolored clippings of wool is making a rug. She tells us it is a Persian prayer mat. We take her word for it. The fourth, the doyen and privileged member of the household, settles himself into his armchair and—meditates—shall we say? with closed eyelids!

Suddenly from the mouth of the loudspeaker perched upon the bookcase, there issue forth strange sounds, which presently resolve themselves into the tumult and noise of a vast crowd, and forthwith—as on a magic carpet—we are transported to Wembley Stadium. Is it not "Cup Final" day? and "the battle of the roses" is to be fought and won.

The wizard of the microphone passes the time away by describing the scene; the day is fine, the sun is shining, and the ground is in perfect condition. The crowd, approximating 90,000, is out to enjoy every minute with good humor and fun.

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By and by there comes a lull, a hush of expectancy—the King and royal party are approaching, and a few moments later a mighty roar signifies their arrival on the ground. The strains of the National Anthem played by the band are heard above the shouting. (Our rug-maker insists on standing up to pay due homage to her Sovereign. Rumor hath it that she observes this ritual even when quite alone!)

The last notes are drowned in the noise of three tremendous cheers and then the crowd settles down to enjoy the next item—community singing. All the old favorites seem to be on the program: "Tipperary," "Keep the Home Fires Burning," "Pack Up Your Troubles in Your Old Kit Bag," sung with great exuberance and appreciation of their own efforts by the holiday makers. The conductor, however, is heard admonishing: "You can do better than that. Now, then, once again, and if you do it well you can cheer yourselves, if not, I shall have something to say to you."

So once again! And judging by the subsequent cheering the singers at least are satisfied. The fateful moment—eight o'clock, is drawing near, when to our surprise and delight we hear the voice of the conductor giving out the last item, the hymn, "Abide With Me." We look at one another in astonishment. "Is this the twentieth century? A football crowd in holiday mood assembled to watch a game?"

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The hymn begins; this time the singing is better modulated and controlled, but none the less the volume of sound seems deeper and fuller; one realizes that there is genuine feeling underlying the enjoyment of singing the grand old tune. Clear and distinct, as though sung by one voice, the words come over the wireless: "Help of the helpless, O abide with me."

A short pause during which the players have the honor of shaking hands with the King. Meanwhile the expectation of the crowd reaches boiling point and at last the game begins.

Our unseen friend—the missing link—minutely describes every point of the play. His voice is even and official, but none the less one detects the struggle going on between the sportsman's enthusiasm and the professional dignity of a B. B. C. announcer. In fact, his colleague, seizing a moment of enforced pause for breath, tells us plaintively that it "takes a blow on the head with a mallet to let him get a word in edgeways."

"Half time"—and a breathing space. The announcer enlivens the interval with a running commentary on the scene before him. Now he tells us he sees a big policeman crossing the ground with two small urchins, held firmly by the collar, in either hand. "I don't know what they have done," he comments, "probably managed to get in without paying."

(Our patience player pauses in her game, the ace of clubs arrested in midair, to murmur sympathetically: "Well, they've seen half the game anyway.")

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Play is resumed once more; the losing side make valiant efforts, but fail to catch up the lead gained against them.

The listeners with strict impartiality are hoping that both sides may win. This being an impossibility, however, the coveted trophy is presented by His Majesty to the heroes of the day.

The captains and the kings depart; the tumult and the shouting grow dim; then silence; but over and above all one memory lingers, that glorious hymn; those 90,000 voices! And there are those who would have us believe that the world of today is irreligious!

The Crusaders—Cromwell's Army—right down to "I triumph still, if you abide with me"—thought is eternal.

The rugmaker puts our unspoken thoughts into words as she says with heartfelt emphasis, "What a wonderful age this is."

M. E. M. A.

Notes From Peking

PEKING

OPPOSITION to the exploration work of foreign archæologists is growing in China, where several movements have been started to forbid foreigners from excavating in places of historical interest. A board for the custody of Chinese relics, which was recently formed in Shanghai, has written to the provincial authorities of Honan and Shansi requesting them to guard against foreign natural scientists working in those provinces. The expedition under the direction of Sven Hedin, noted Swedish explorer who has undertaken a two years' excursion into Chinese Turkestan, was forced to carry twenty superfluous Chinese student assistants before the Government would grant permission for it to start for the interior. Similar obstructive tactics were used against Dr. Roy Chapman Andrews, the leader of a United States expedition, which is working in Mongolia this summer.

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Intercollegiate sports have been forbidden by Mr. Liu Cheh, Minister of Education here, on the ground that competition is not the ideal of physical education. The striving for championship honors is not compatible with scholarship, Mr. Liu claims. As a result of this ruling, students of certain government institutions were unable to participate in the intercollegiate tennis, volleyball, and baseball tournaments in Peking this spring.

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Among those who take a keen interest in public affairs in China are the tailors of Peking, for the styles to be worn this summer await the outcome of the political situation this spring. To a casual Occidental observer it might seem as though a Chinese gentleman wears the same pajama-like suit year in and year out, but actually his costume is made up of a hundred subtle but significant details which vary with each whim of fashion. In the first place, the simple trousers and short jacket, from which the Western sleeping garment has been copied, do not constitute the complete attire of the well-dressed Chinese man. Over this he wears a long coat, sheer white cotton in summer and fur-lined satin in winter, and the length and sleeves of this coat indicate the latest fortunes of war!

The cut of the coat, too, is important and easily modified, and every coolie can have his blue cotton garments stylish in silhouette. If coats are long and then become short, his wife can cut the hem, and if fashion goes in the reverse direction, there is always a small son for whom the coat can be remodeled. But men's styles in Peking are not restricted to broad outlines, for it is not only the length of the coat and the width of the sleeves that bother the local Beau Brummels, but also the shape of the pockets, the nature of the collars, the question whether overcoats should be straight or circular, belted or flowing.

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Then the Chinese hats, to superficial glance mere round black skullcaps with a button on top, are actually more subject to passing styles than is the headwear of the United States. The caps are always small, always black, and always adorned with a button on top, but this is only the starting point for the milliners. One season the hats must be made of shiny satin; next season a glossy hat is considered utterly impossible and nothing will do but dull black cashmere. Following this, broadcloth becomes the material of distinction, and no sooner does everyone have a broadcloth hat than it is decreed that silk is in vogue. The shape of the caps is equally changeable, first rather pointed on top, then rounded, then with a bulge at the crown, then flat, and so on forever varying. As for the little button on the summit, that is a conspicuous sign of the times, for one year it is red, next green, then blue, now purple, and sometimes it is made of glass, and at other times it must be constructed of silk braid.

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Women's fashions in China are less arbitrary, for the society dowagers remain in cloistered courtyards and the smart lady of fashion looks to Paris for her styles. Sometimes it is found that the women of the Western world have taken Oriental motifs for their trinkets, and then the Chinese are forced to reciprocate by borrowing some typical Occidental designs for themselves. This is rather strikingly illustrated this year when women in the United States are wearing jewelry carved in the Chinese characters meaning "Happiness," "Longevity," and so forth, while all the young Peking women are wearing earrings shaped in the Arabic numerals, two, three, five, or nine. Neither the United States nor the Chinese woman knows what the meaning is of the emblem she is wearing, but each is satisfied that it is beautiful—or at least fashionable.

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Evidence of the prosperity of the Chinese Eastern Railway appears in the recent decision of the board of directors to divide the sum of $28,000,000, accumulated net profits, equally between the Chinese and Russian factions which control the line. It is reported that the Chinese share is to be used mainly for establishing a specie reserve for the redemption of paper money in the three eastern provinces, where the local currency has been seriously below par for some time.